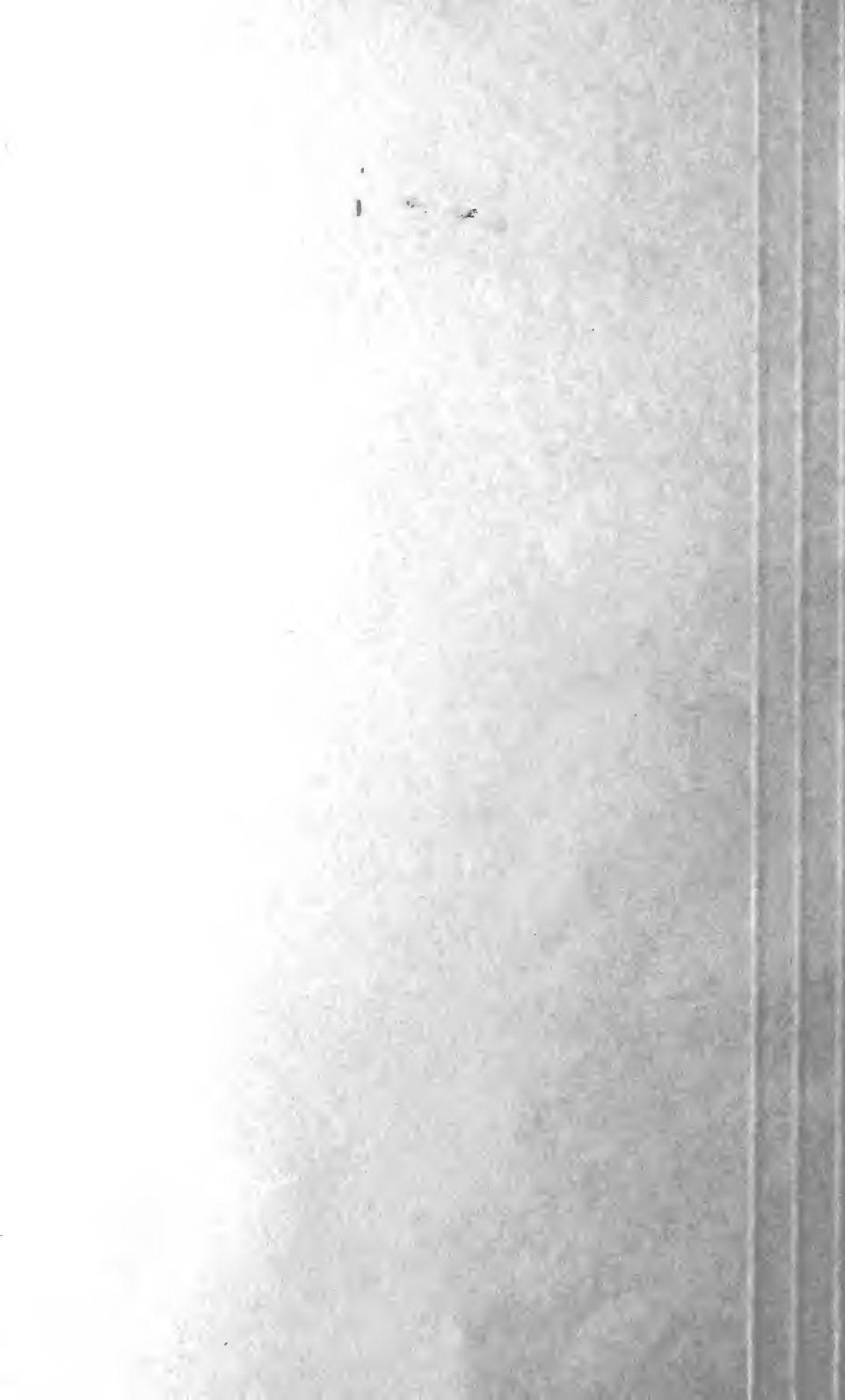


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.09

1901

E. J. Bowen's

CHOICE

SEEDS



SAN FRANCISCO,
 CALIF.
 PORTLAND,
 OREGON
 SEATTLE,
 WASH.

CONTENTS

| | PAGE. | | PAGE. |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Alfalfa..... | 58 | Introduction..... | 5 |
| Artichoke..... | 6 | Kale, or Borecole | 27 |
| Asparagus..... | 6 | Kohl-Rabi..... | 27 |
| Beans..... | 6-10 | Leek..... | 28 |
| Beet..... | 11-13 | Lettuce..... | 28 30 |
| Brocoli..... | 13 | Melon—Musk..... | 30-32 |
| Brussels Sprouts..... | 13 | Melon—Water..... | 32-34 |
| Cabbage..... | 14-16 | Mushrooms..... | 34 |
| Carrot..... | 17-18 | Mustard..... | 35 |
| Cauliflower..... | 19 | Nasturtium..... | 35 |
| Celery..... | 20-21 | Okra, or Gumbo..... | 35 |
| Chervil..... | 21 | Onion Seeds and Sets..... | 36-39 |
| Chicory..... | 21 | Parsley..... | 39 |
| Clover and Grass Seeds..... | 58-62 | Parsnip..... | 39 |
| Collards..... | 21 | Peas..... | 40-42 |
| Corn—Sweet..... | 22-23 | Pepper..... | 43 |
| Corn—Field..... | 23 | Peppergrass. (See Cress)..... | 24 |
| Corn—Broom..... | 24 | Price List..... | 100-112 |
| Cress..... | 24 | Pumpkin..... | 43-44 |
| Cucumber..... | 24-25 | Radish..... | 44-46 |
| Dandelion..... | 26 | Rape..... | 46 |
| Egg Plant..... | 26 | Rhubarb, or Pie Plant..... | 46-47 |
| Endive..... | 26-27 | Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster... .. | 47 |
| Flower Seed Department..... | 64-99 | Spinage..... | 47-48 |
| Forest Tree and Hedge Seeds..... | 63 | Squash..... | 48-49 |
| Fruit Tree Seed..... | 62 | Sugar Cane..... | 49-50 |
| Garden Tools..... | 111-112 | Sunflower..... | 50 |
| Grasses and Clover..... | 58-62 | Tobacco..... | 50 |
| Herbs..... | 56-57 | Tomato..... | 51-52 |
| Hot-beds..... | 2 | Turnip..... | 53-56 |
| How to Order and Send Money..... | 4 | Valuable Tables..... | 2-3 |

For General Price List, see pages 100-102.

For Prices of Flower Seeds, see opposite each variety.

For General List of Flowers, see pages 66-99.

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

ORDER SHEET

WRITE DIRECTIONS PLAINLY

FOR

E. J. BOWEN'S CHOICE SEEDS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FORWARD BY { State on this line whether wanted }
by Mail, Express or Freight

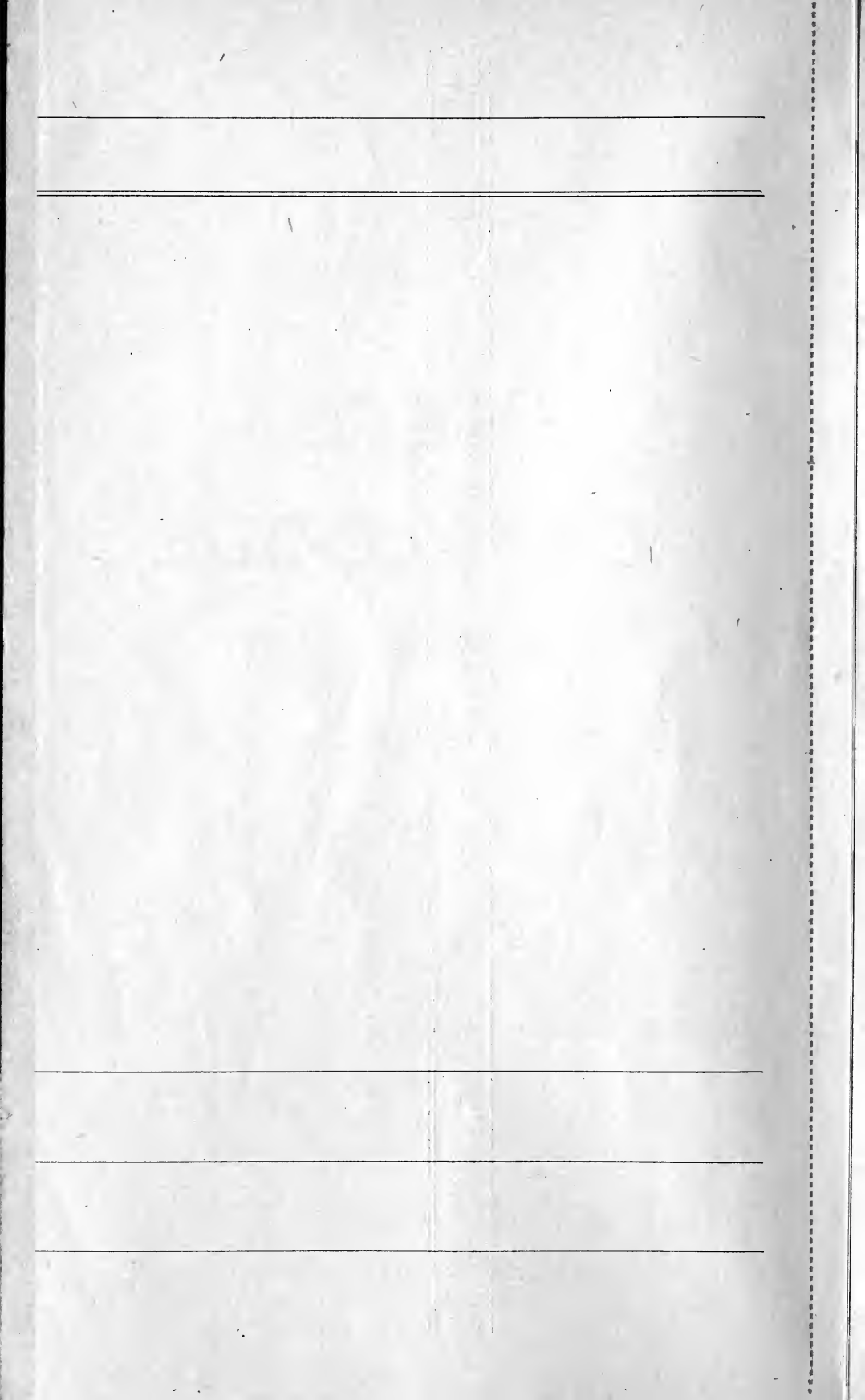
Your Name
Post Office
County
State

EXPRESS OR }
FREIGHT OFFICE }

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|
| Amount Sent by Express | - | \$ |
| " Inclosed Draft | - | \$ |
| " " P. O. Money Order | \$ | |
| " " Express Money Order | \$ | |
| " " Postage Stamps | - | \$ |
| " " Cash | - | \$ |
| Total | - | \$ |

Date 190

| Pounds | Ounces | Papers | NAMES OF SEEDS WANTED | PRICE | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| | | | | Dollars | Cents |
| | | | | | |



FOR 1901...

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE

**SEED
CATALOGUE**

AND PRICE LIST

E. J. BOWEN

SEED MERCHANT

815 and 817 Sansome Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRANCHES AT

PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, WASH.

**Quantity of Seed Required to Produce a Given Number of
Plants or Sow a Certain Quantity of Ground.**

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Artichoke..... | I oz. to 500 plants | Leek..... | I oz. to 200 feet of drill |
| Asparagus | I oz. to 60 ft. of drill, or 500 plants | Lettuce | I oz. to 200 ft. of drill |
| Beans, Dwarf..... | I lb. to 75 ft. of drill | Melon, Water..... | ¼ lb. to 50 hills |
| Beans, Tall..... | I lb. to 75 hills | Melon, Musk | I oz. to 75 hills |
| Beet..... | I oz. to 75 ft. of drill | Okra..... | I oz. to 50 feet of drill |
| Brocoli..... | I oz. to 3,000 plants | Onion Seed..... | I oz. to 150 feet of drill |
| Brussels Sprouts..... | I oz. to 3,000 plants | Onion Sets..... | I lb. to 20 feet of drill |
| Cabbage..... | I oz. to 3,000 plants | Parsnip..... | I oz. to 200 feet of drill |
| Carrot..... | I oz. to 150 feet of drill | Parsley..... | I oz. to 200 feet of drill |
| Cauliflower..... | I oz. to 2,500 plants | Peas..... | I lb. to 75 ft. of drill |
| Celery..... | I oz. to 5,000 plants | Pepper..... | I oz. to 1,500 plants |
| Chicory..... | I oz. to 100 ft. of drill | Pumpkin..... | 2 oz. to 40 hills |
| Collards..... | I oz. to 3,000 plants | Radish..... | I oz. to 100 feet of drill |
| Corn..... | I lb. to 150 hills | Salsify..... | I oz. to 60 ft. of drill |
| Cress..... | I oz. to 100 feet of drill | Sage..... | I oz. to 200 ft. of drill |
| Cucumber..... | I oz. to 75 hills | Spinage..... | I oz. to 100 ft. of drill |
| Egg plant..... | I oz. to 1,500 plants | Squash, Early..... | I oz. to 50 hills |
| Endive..... | I oz. to 200 feet of drill | Squash, Winter..... | I oz. to 15 hills |
| Kale..... | I oz. to 2,000 plants | Tomato..... | I oz. to 4,000 plants |
| Kohl Rabi..... | I oz. to 2,000 plants | Tobacco..... | I oz. to 5,000 plants |
| | | Turnip..... | I oz. to 200 ft. of drill |

MANAGEMENT OF HOT-BEDS.

The hot-bed is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this, place about five inches of good, mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it close until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds. Hot-beds, by being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, confine the moisture which arises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. When the sun gets pretty warm give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantities of Seed Required to Sow an Acre of Ground.

| <i>Lbs. to the Acre.</i> | <i>Lbs. to the Acre.</i> |
|---|--------------------------|
| Alfalfa | 20 to 30 |
| Barley—Broadcast..... | 125 to 130 |
| Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Hills..... | 40 |
| Beans, Dwarf or Bush—Drills..... | 60 |
| Beans, Tall or Pole—Hills..... | 40 |
| Beet, Garden—Drills..... | 10 |
| Beet, Field—Drills..... | 8 |
| Broom Corn—Drills..... | 12 |
| Buckwheat—Broadcast | 45 |
| Cabbage, in Beds, to cover an acre after transplanting..... | ¼ |
| Carrot—Drills..... | 3 |
| Clover, Red—Broadcast..... | 12 to 15 |
| Clover, White—Broadcast..... | 8 to 10 |
| Clover, Alsike—Broadcast..... | 8 to 10 |
| Corn, Sweet or Field—Hills..... | 15 |
| Corn, to cut green, for fodder—Drills or Broadcast..... | 125 |
| Cucumber—Hills..... | 3 |
| Flax, when wanted for seed | 30 |
| Flax, when wanted for fiber..... | 50 |
| Grass, Kentucky Blue, for pasture.. | 30 to 50 |
| Grass, Kentucky Blue, for lawns.. | 80 to 100 |
| Grass, Orchard..... | 40 |
| Grass, English or Australian Rye, for meadow..... | 50 |
| Grass, English or Australian Rye, for Lawns..... | 75 to 100 |
| Grass, Italian Rye..... | 50 |
| Grass, Red Top | 30 |
| Grass, Timothy..... | 20 |
| Grass, Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass..... | 35 |
| Grass, Hungarian..... | 25 to 30 |
| Grass, Millet, for pasture..... | 25 to 30 |
| Grass, Millet, for seed | 15 |
| Grass, Mixed Lawn | 60 to 65 |
| <i>A much larger quantity of seed is required to make a close, fine lawn than for other purposes.</i> | |
| Grass, Mixture, for mowing or grazing: | |
| Clover..... | 8 |
| Timothy..... | 15 |
| Red Top..... | 15 |
| Hemp—Broadcast..... | 40 to 50 |
| Melon, Water—Hills..... | 4 |
| Melon, Musk—Hills..... | 3 |
| Mustard..... | 12 to 15 |
| Oats—Broadcast..... | 80 to 90 |
| Onion, Black Seed—Drills..... | 5 to 6 |
| Onion, Bottom Sets—Drills..... | 250 |
| Onion, Black Seed, for bottom sets | 50 to 60 |
| Parsnip—Drills | 3 to 4 |
| Peas—Drills..... | 100 |
| Peas—Broadcast | 150 to 200 |
| Pumpkin—Hills | 5 to 6 |
| Radish—Drills..... | 10 to 12 |
| Sage—Drills..... | 8 |
| Spinage—Drills..... | 10 |
| Squash, Early..... | 4 |
| Squash, Winter..... | 3 |
| Sugar Cane, for Syrup..... | 6 to 10 |
| Sugar Cane, for Fodder..... | 40 to 50 |
| Tomato—in beds, to transplant... ⅛ to ¼ | |
| Turnip and Ruta Baga—Drills..... | 1½ to 2 |
| Turnip and Ruta Baga—Broadcast..... | 3 |
| Vetches—Broadcast..... | 100 |

HOW TO ORDER



THIS publication is designed to furnish a correct description of such vegetables, flowers, clovers, and grasses as are most desirable for cultivation, together with brief directions for sowing and management. It is mailed postage free to all who send for it, in the anticipation that those who receive it will order their supply of my seeds either from some merchant who keeps them on sale, or direct from my establishment.

PRICES.

The General Price List will be found on last pages of Catalogue.

All Seeds are sent by mail or express prepaid at the prices stated, except where noted under different heads.

The prices given for 10 lb., 25 lb. and 100 lb. lots do not include freight, which must be paid by the party ordering.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made by any of the following methods:

By Postoffice Money Order.

By Bank Draft payable in San Francisco or New York.

By Express.

By Express Company's Money Order.

By Registered letter.

Money should never be sent loose in an unregistered envelope.

Nothing sent C. O. D..

ORDER SHEETS.

Each Catalogue is provided with an order sheet and addressed envelope. Please use these in making out and mailing your order. Write so plainly that there can be no mistake as to your name, your address, or your shipping directions. Other order sheets and envelopes sent when requested.

E. J. BOWEN'S

Illustrated and Descriptive

SEED CATALOGUE



PACIFIC COAST SEEDS.

The Pacific Coast leads the world in its natural advantages for the production of first-class farm, garden, and flower seeds. The superiority of seeds grown in California, Oregon and Washington, is now freely admitted all over the United States and abroad. There is no similar area of country in the world where the conditions of soil and climate are so favorable to the production of perfectly developed and fully ripened seeds. Such is the variety of these conditions in these three States that all the different kinds of vegetables find here the localities exactly adapted to their several requirements. In short, this part of the Pacific Coast is preeminently the natural area for seed farms.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Further, we are glad to be able to state that, while we retain the favor and confidence of our thousands of friends and customers of past years, we are receiving new orders from every direction in a rapidly increasing ratio. At a time when the consumer is becoming every year less disposed to be satisfied with anything short of a first-class article, and when competition among producers is continually growing more keen, we keep ahead of both—so that to-day our stock is the most varied, extensive, and complete of any on the Pacific Coast, and it is not surpassed elsewhere. Not only so, but, with multiplied facilities, a continually increasing staff, and greatly enlarged premises, we are now better equipped for an expansion of our larger business than we were to meet the requirements of a smaller business in years gone by. Therefore we mean to keep at the front, and to deserve all our success by returning the confidence of the hundreds of thousands who use our seeds with the best possible service in the variety, quantity, and quality of our goods, at the lowest possible prices.

PAST AND FUTURE.

Except where experience and altered conditions render changes desirable, the methods of the past will be adhered to in the future. The practice of some seedsmen of attaching their own or their firm name to alleged improved varieties of vegetables in order to induce consumers to pay high prices for the same will continue to be repudiated. This questionable method of advertising, which has assumed large proportions, leads to frequent disappointments, and is often pursued in a manner and to an extent unworthy of the trade. We shall also persist in keeping out of our Seed List all untried and unsatisfactory varieties. Every year numerous so-called new varieties are boomed, usually at fancy prices. Only a small percentage of these, however, earn the favor of the practical gardener; the remainder drop out of sight as either worthless or repetitions of old sorts under new names. We shall therefore continue the practice of admitting to this list only proved and satisfactory varieties.

VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT

The object of the following pages is to describe all the known and approved food vegetables (with their seeds) of the subtropical and temperate zones; but duplicates of varieties which differ from each other only in name are discarded, as well as those varieties which, after years of trial, are found to be of no special or distinctive value. Long lists of so-called varieties may prove as perplexing and deceptive to the practical grower as they are showy in the pages of a catalogue. The following-named varieties may be relied on as distinctive and valuable, and the directions given for culture, if practically followed, will insure success.

ARTICHOKE

French, *Artichaut*; German, *Artischoke*; Spanish, *Alcachofa*.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The variety used as a table vegetable. The edible portion is the thick end of the leaf of the flower head. Sow early, in drills one foot apart, and when about ten inches high transplant into rows four feet apart each way. It will produce only a small crop the first year, but will continue in good bearing five years. Cut before the bud opens.

ASPARAGUS

French, *Asperge*; German, *Spargel*; Spanish, *Esparragos*.

One of the first and most healthful of all the early spring vegetables. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in warm water and sow early, in drills one foot apart. An ounce of seed will sow about thirty feet of drill. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. After one year's growth, transplant into permanent beds, in rows about three feet apart, placing the plants a foot apart in the rows. The crown of the plant should be six inches below the surface. Keep the soil loose, manure heavily, and give an annual dressing of salt when the plant is dormant.

COLOSSAL—Has long been the standard variety on account of its large size, great productiveness and superior quality.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A distinct and valuable variety. The stocks are white, of the largest size; very productive and early.

PALMETTO—About the same size as Colossal, quite early, and shades towards bright green in color.

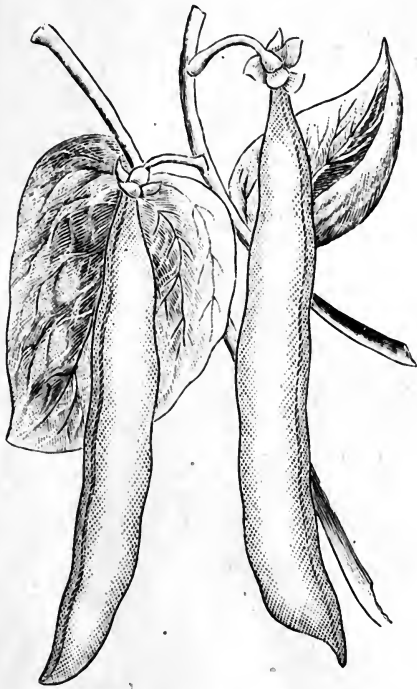
BEANS

French, *Haricot*; German, *Bohne*; Spanish, *Frisforenano*.

The bean comes from the East, growing wild in Persia. Its use as an article of food is prehistoric. Its healthful and nutritive qualities are of the highest order. The Snap or String Beans are those having fleshy, tender, edible pods. The pods of the Wax varieties, which are rapidly coming into more general use, are of a creamy color

(6)

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

BEANS—Continued.**Extra Early Refugee**

fleshy, tender and rich. The bean is rather small and, when ripe, usually irregular in form and red in color.

EARLY LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—A standard variety; vines vigorous and productive; pods very long and tender when young. The bean is long, and of a rich brownish yellow color.

EARLY MOHAWK—The hardiest of the bush kinds, and may safely be planted a week earlier than any other. The pods are pale green, large and broad. The vines continue in bearing a long time, and will withstand a light frost. The bean is large and dark purple and brown mottled.

EARLY ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS, Improved Round Pod—Thick, fleshy pods and quite stringless; very early and hardy; superior to the old Yellow Six Weeks. Dry beans, yellow drab and nearly round.

and waxy appearance when young and ready for the table, and on this account are distinct from the well-known green podded kinds. Our list comprises the best-known varieties, of which we furnish *hand-picked seed*, which are unsurpassed in quality, and are known to be true to name.

Plant after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly manured soil, finely pulverized. The bush varieties yield best when planted four to six inches apart in two and one-half to three-foot rows. Keep the ground moist and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle them when wet or damp with rain or dew.

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN PODDED KINDS

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Said to be the earliest green-podded variety, fit for the table two weeks in advance of the old Refugee, and retaining all the good qualities of that standard sort.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE, Improved Round Pod—Is of healthy, vigorous growth, and has no superior in any respect among the green-podded kinds. The pods are round, very

**Early Round Pod Valentine**

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

BEANS—Continued. REFUGEE or THOUSAND TO ONE—

The best late kind for snaps and very productive. The pods are dark green, veined with purple, tender and crisp, and considered the best variety for pickling. The bean is rather small, oblong, dark purple to black, mottled with light yellowish brown.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A valuable addition to the green podded sorts; extra early, round, fleshy pods; very brittle and almost entirely stringless.

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY—This bean is large, long, slightly curved, and pure white. It yields a heavy crop, and is one of the best, either green-shelled or dry.

BROAD WINDSOR—Stock erect, strong, and shrubby. The bean is large, broad, and flat; it is best green shelled. To insure well-filled pods, pinch off the top of the stock and the ends of the shoots when the pods are forming.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A small Lima Bean, early and prolific; desirable for early use but not equal in quality to the different Large Limas.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—This is a dwarf form of the Large Lima, producing beans as large and as fine in quality as the pole varieties. It is also a heavy yielder.

**DWARF OR BUSH WAX—
YELLOW PODDED KINDS****EXTRA EARLY CHALLENGE**

BLACK WAX—Extremely early, about a week in advance of any other wax variety, and considered the most desirable for first crop. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Ripe beans medium size; jet black.

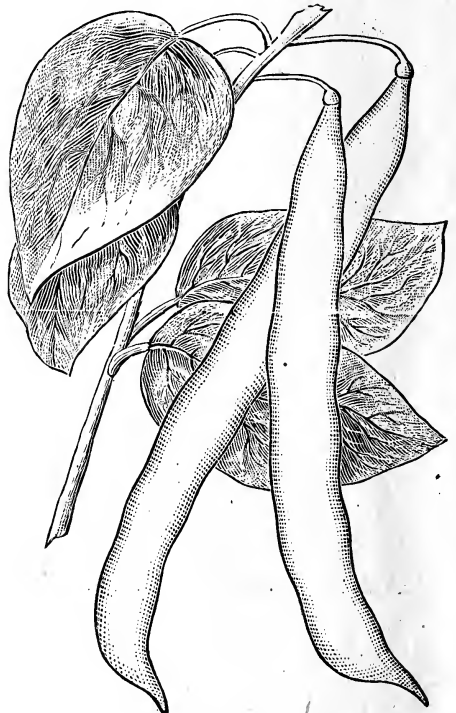
BLACK-EYED WAX—One of the earliest. They are of vigorous growth. The pods are rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and terminate in an olive-green tip; are fleshy, tender, of excellent quality, and borne well up from the ground on strong stalks. The bean is medium size, of a creamy tint, with black spots around the eye, and very handsome.

GOLDEN WAX—A standard wax variety, earlier than the old wax kinds. The pods are stringless, very tender and excellent. The bean is of medium size, purple and white marbled, and one of the best quality green shelled or dry.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—A robust, hardy variety, yielding a heavy crop of large, unusually handsome, wax-like pods. They are fleshy, tender, and excellent, and are ready for the table earlier than any other wax kind, except the Black-eyed Wax. The bean, which is white with dark markings around the eye, is larger than most other wax beans.

DAVIS WAX—A hardy, rustless, and immensely productive bush variety. The pods are long, nearly straight, white and handsome; cooked when young, they are tender, juicy, and of fine flavor. The dried bean is kidney-shaped, clear white, and a favorite for baking and canning. This new variety is rapidly achieving popularity with canners and market gardeners.

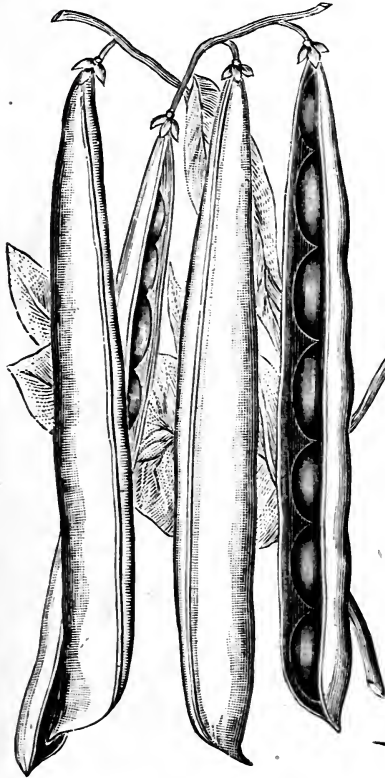
CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—Another good, rust-proof variety, prolific and vigorous. Pods resemble the last preceding; bean bluish black; season about the same as Wardwell's.

**Golden Wax.**

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

BEANS—Continued.

EXCELLING in some respects any other wax variety. Is not likely to rust even when exposed to very wet weather. Pods flat, good length, and very broad. Its quality of keeping fresh and crisp a long time after being picked makes it valuable for shipping long distances. It is extra early; quality in the pod all that can be desired, and also excellent green shelled.

**German Black Wax**

Refugee Bean with long yellow wax pods, very thick and fleshy; yields an immense crop planted early or late.

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

French, *Haricots a Rames*; German, *Stangen Bohne*; Spanish, *Judias*.

The pole or running kinds require greater care than the dwarf or bush varieties, but continue in bearing all summer, and yield a much larger crop. They should be planted in rich, mellow soil, in hills four feet apart each way, and well supported with frames or poles firmly placed in the ground. Plant five or six beans in each hill, but allow only three or four vigorous plants to mature.

WHITE CREASE-BACK—Vines not as large as some other kinds, but very productive. The pods, which are produced in large clusters, are round, fleshy, of

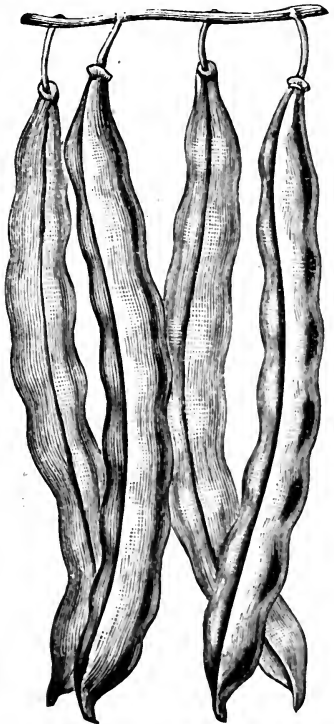
PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED—This is a new kind, and an improvement on the German Wax. It is very prolific, yielding a larger crop than any other bush variety. The pods are large, of a creamy color, and good quality. The bean is rather small and glossy black.

GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED—Much resembling the Black Seeded, except that the pods are larger. The bean, being white, is preferred by some dry for winter use.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX—The dry beans resemble the old Golden Wax, but the plants are said to be proof against rust. Produces a heavy crop of pods very white, wax-like and attractive.

VALENTINE WAX—First early, very productive, fine quality. A reproduction of the Valentine Bean with wax pods.

REFUGEE WAX—A perfect copy of the Refugee Bean with long yellow wax pods, very thick and fleshy; yields an immense crop planted early or late.

**White Crease Back !**

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

POLE BEANS—Continued.

superior quality, mature early, and stand shipping any required distance. The bean is small, white, very firm, and excellent dry shelled. A great favorite in many parts of the South.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—A very productive kind, continuing in bearing until frost. The pods are very tender, as they grow rapidly, and are ready for the table earlier than any other pole variety. They are produced usually in clusters of four, and are in every respect superior as snaps. The bean is small, and of a dark dun color.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is white, large, flat, and of superior quality green shelled, or dry.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—A vigorous good climber very prolific, bearing in clusters extremely long and very fleshy, succulent pods, round, thick, and remarkably tender. Dry beans are dun-colored, long, and oval. A first-class pole variety.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL, or SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Very desirable for the family garden. Vines vigorous, bearing light green pods, streaked with red. The bean is large, oval, cream-colored, beautifully splashed with red, and has no superior for cooking, either green shelled or dry.

INDIAN CHIEF, or TALL BLACK WAX—Considered by many the best pole wax kind. The pods are wax-like, fleshy, excellent as snaps, and continue tender and in condition for table use a long time. Beans very blunt, roundish, and of a deep indigo color.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Comes to its highest state of perfection in the rich valleys of the Pacific Coast, and in the Southern States. Of vigorous growth, continues long in bearing, producing a large crop. Its quality is unsurpassed, whether cooked green shelled or dry.

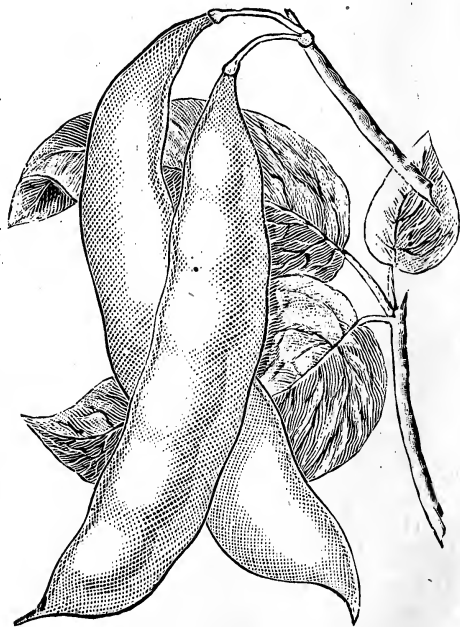
DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA—Pods short, broad, and straight; beans very thick and fleshy.

CHALLENGER LIMA—Resembles Dreer's, but thought by many to be an improvement. Quite early; the beans are thick and the pods long.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA
Larger pods and larger beans than the Large White Lima. Quite a favorite with market gardeners.

FRENCH YARD LONG or ASPARAGUS BEAN—Produces very long, slim, round pods; usual length eight to twelve inches. Not in general use, but in great favor with some.

SCARLET RUNNER—A rapid grower cultivated both for its beautiful scarlet blossoms and for table use. The pods have an approved flavor of their own, cooked as snaps when about three-fourths grown; the most popular of all string beans in England. The bean, which is very large, is handsomely variegated with dark purple and black, and is used by many green shelled.



Large White Lima.

B E E T

French, *Betterave*; German, *Runkel Rube*; Spanish, *Betteraga*.

The beet is prepared in various ways for the table, and is palatable and healthful. The White Sugar and Mangel Wurzels are more valuable for stock feeding, yielding enormous crops, but are also used for the table when young and tender. The White Sugar varieties are the kinds used in the manufacture of sugar.

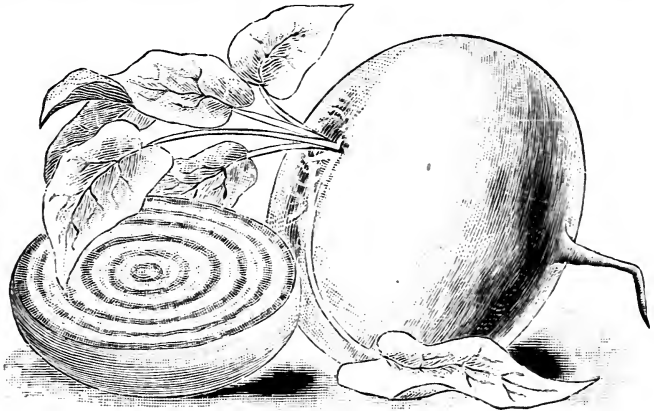
The round or turnip-shaped varieties, of which there are several kinds, are the best and most used for the table. The Long Dark Blood is also a table variety, though sometimes used for stock.

The beet is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground can be well prepared, doing best in rich, sandy soil, sown in rows of sixteen inches apart, covered one and one-half inches deep. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting. Thin out by using the largest ones when they are of sufficient size, continuing until they are six to eight inches apart in the row. For field crop the rows should be far enough apart to permit the use of a horse cultivator.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE Blood Turnip—An improved early kind, having a small top and tap-root. The flesh is bright and dark red, tender and sweet. It attains a good size without becoming woody, and is a good keeper.

EARLY EGYPTIAN Blood Turnip—Excellent for forcing, maturing early; of medium size, flattened on top; flesh deep red, fine grained and sweet; best used when young.

EARLY BASSANO Blood Turnip—This variety produces a large top and leaf stocks that are excellent cooked with the young roots. They should be used as soon as large enough, as they become coarse and tasteless with age. Flesh light red, shaded with circles of white.



Early Bassano Blood Turnip



Early Blood Turnip Shaped

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—The leading turnip-shaped variety, of medium size, rapid growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet.

DEWING'S EARLY Blood Turnip—Similar to the Early Blood Turnip, but thought to mature a little earlier. Has small top smooth root; flesh dark red, fine, tender and sweet. A good keeper.

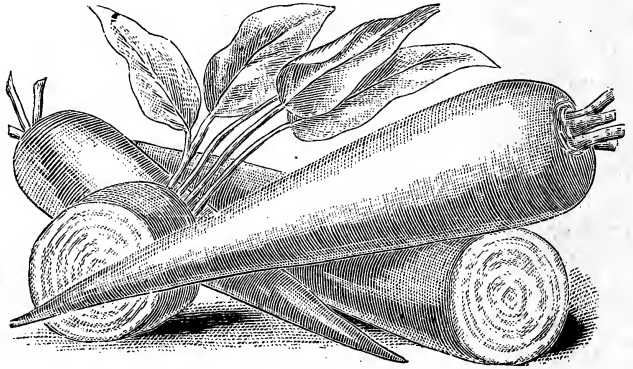
For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

BEET—*Continued.*

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red flesh, zoned with a lighter shade; very crisp and tender; keeps sufficiently well to be used as either a summer or winter variety; very desirable addition to the list of turnip-shaped sorts.

HALF LONG BLOOD—A new variety of excellent quality. One of the very best for winter use; does not become woody, and keeps equally as well as the Long Dark Blood. The root is smooth and handsome and the flesh as brilliant in color and good in quality as the best Blood Turnip varieties. We recommend our customers to give it a trial.

LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD—The leading late variety, keeping well all winter. Should be planted in rich, warm soil to secure rapid growth, which makes it tender. Top small, root long and smooth. Flesh deep purple, fine and sweet.

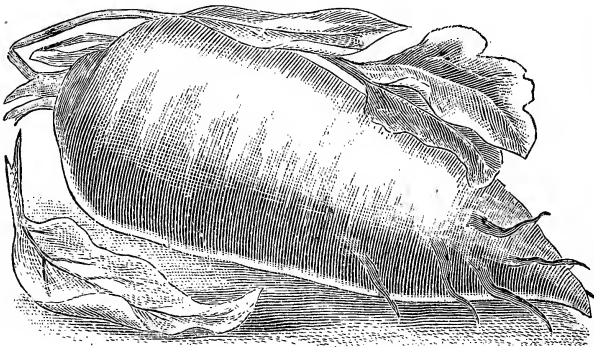


LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL—A large variety, producing an enormous crop. Grows much above ground; flesh white, shaded with red. Grown mostly for stock feeding, but used for the table when young.

Long Smooth Dark Blood.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL—An improvement on the Long Red Mangel Wurzel. Roots of more uniform shape; flesh darker in color and generally better relished by stock. Produces an enormous crop.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL—An excellent, large, orange-colored variety; very productive and a good keeper. Particularly adapted for growing on shallow soil.



RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL—Similar in form and size to Yellow Globe, but reddish in color.

YELLOW OVOID MANGEL WURZEL—Similar to the Yellow Globe, but grows to a much larger size, and more of a half-long shape. Yields an enormous crop. One of the most desirable stock-feeding mangels.

Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. **GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL**—Ovoid in shape, grows to a large size and produces an astonishingly large crop. Flesh of a bright yellow, very nutritious, and said to be preferred by stock to any other. Can be grown successfully on shallower soil than Long Red Mangels, and is more easily gathered.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

BEET—*Continued.*

YELLOW GIANT INTERMEDIATE, LEVIATHAN, or GATE POST—An improved variation from Yellow Ovoid; smooth skin, sweet, firm flesh; heavy cropper and good keeper.

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP—Large and excellent. The flesh is of a fine grain, tender and sweet, but not equal to the German Imperial for the production of sugar. Superior for stock feeding and for the table when young.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR—A medium-sized white sugar beet, claimed to be the result of scientific selection from sugar-producing varieties. Uniform in size, form and color, and of a high percentage of sugar.

GERMAN IMPERIAL WHITE SUGAR, KLEIN WANZLEBEN—This is the variety mostly grown in California, and used in the manufacture of sugar. It gives the best results raised in sandy soil free from alkali. It is very profitable as a sugar beet, and equal to the best for stock, or for the table when young.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR—An improved variety of the French. Sugar beet, recommended as being hardier, and as containing more sugar than the old variety. Large and excellent for stock.

FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR—Slightly ovoid in shape, grows to a large size, is sweet and nutritious, excellent for stock feeding, and for the table when young.

SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE BEET—Cultivated exclusively for its leaves and leaf stalk, which are prepared and served similar to asparagus, and are tender and delicious. If cut frequently the young leaves reappear and make excellent greens, taking the place of spinach.

BROCOLI

French, *Chou Brocoli*; German, *Brocoli Spargelkohl*; Spanish, *Broculi*.

Brocoli is a species of cabbage so nearly resembling the cauliflower as to be hardly distinguishable from it, being, however, hardier and more easily grown. Treatment and cultivation the same as for cauliflower.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE—A popular sort, hardy and heads well. The heads are large, of a brownish tint, and of excellent flavor.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH—A valuable variety, with large white heads, firm and of good flavor.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*; German, *Kopf-kohl Gruner*.

Cultivated for the small heads, which are very sweet and of excellent quality, growing in great numbers on the tall stem of the plant. Particularly valuable for our California climate, as a few plants will supply a constant succession during the whole year. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

DWARF IMPROVED—The best. Produces abundantly.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CABBAGE

French, *Chou*; German, *Kopf-Kohl*; Spanish, *Repollo*.

Cabbage is the most universally cultivated of all garden vegetables, and will thrive in almost any soil; but to bring it to the greatest perfection, the soil should be deep, rich and moist. For early use sow in hot-bed or cold frame in winter, or very early in the spring. For general culture sow in beds, and transplant, the early varieties one and a half to three feet apart, and the large, late kinds, three to four feet apart each way. In transplanting set the plants deep, up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds, and the earth drawn up around the stock. To keep the late varieties over winter, dig a shallow trench in light, dry soil, cover the bottom with straw, place them head down, put a little straw over the leaves and cover all with earth, allowing the roots to project above. In this manner the heads keep well, and are easily removed.



Extra Early Express.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The variety so popular in the New York market. Heads conical, of medium size, firm, very crisp and tender. Early and a sure header.



Early Jersey Wakefield

EARLY YORK—A leading early kind. Being rather small, it can be set closer than most others. The heads form rapidly, and are very tender and sweet. Usually not quite as large as the Jersey Wakefield.

SECOND EARLY KINDS

EARLY SUMMER—About ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. The head is round, and the largest of the early kinds; can be set close in the row, as the outer leaves are small. It remains long without bursting, is firm, and of the best quality.

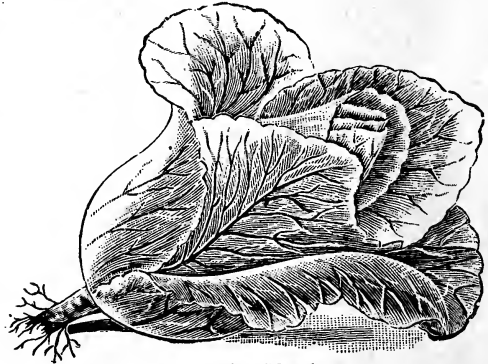
EXTRA EARLY KINDS

EARLY SPRING—The earliest flat-headed Cabbage ever brought forward. Comes to usable condition as early as Jersey Wakefield, and for those wanting a cabbage with a flat, solid head, it supplies a want not before filled. As it has few outer leaves it can be set in close order.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS—Claimed to be the earliest in cultivation, and a rapid grower. It resembles somewhat the Jersey Wakefield, but is rather

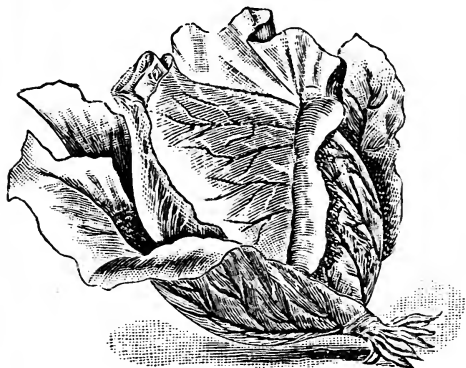
larger, not quite so pointed, and of a more creamy tint. The heads are firm, tender, and of fine quality.

CHARLESTON, or LARGE WAKEFIELD—Larger and a little later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but having the same general shape.



Early York

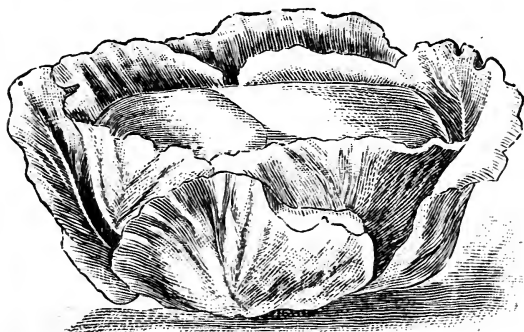
For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CABBAGE—*Continued.***Early Winnigstadt**

most as well as the late kinds.

SUCCESSION—A medium early variety, producing large, round heads slightly flattened, which do not crack readily, and are solid and of excellent quality.

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM—Produces the largest heads of the medium early kinds, which are round, flattened on top, very solid, do not crack, and keep better than any other variety maturing early. Crisp, tender and sweet.

**Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem**

sure to head, fine-grained, tender, and remarkably sweet and delicious. It is very hardy, enduring severe frost and easily kept all winter.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD—The largest variety known, cultivated mostly on account of its enormous size, usually averaging thirty pounds, but sometimes attaining double that weight. It is hardy and a good keeper, but coarser, and not as well flavored as most other kinds. Its common English name of Cow Cabbage indicates one of the uses of this variety.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—A desirable kind having conical solid heads; a sure header under almost any conditions, and keeps better than most early varieties. Fine, and of excellent quality.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—A standard medium early variety. Heads large, round, slightly flattened, and excellent for the family, or market garden. It does not crack, and keeps till well on in the winter.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—A medium early kind, much resembling the Early Drumhead. It grows low on the stem, and is a sure header; firm, fine-grained, tender and excellent. Keeps al-

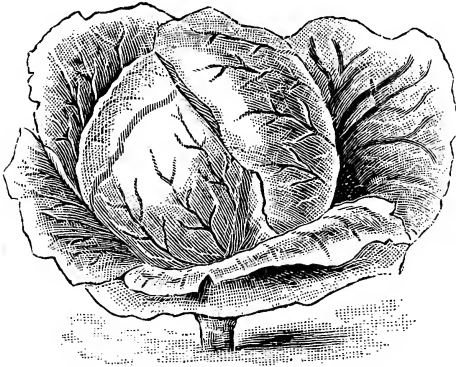
**Early Flat Dutch**

ALL SEASONS — Medium early, heads large, slightly flattened, grows low on the stem, and resembles the Early Summer, except that the heads are usually larger, of fine flavor, tender and sweet, and superior for all purposes. It is also a good keeper, and can be used as a fall and winter variety.

LATE KINDS

STONE MASON, Warren Strain—

A large Drumhead variety

CABBAGE—*Continued.***Danish Ball-Head, or Hollander**

—An improvement on the Large Drumhead, grows lower on the stem, is larger and matures earlier, but keeps quite as well, and has no superior in any respect for all family and marketing purposes, either for medium early or late crop. The seed we offer is unsurpassed by any in the market.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—

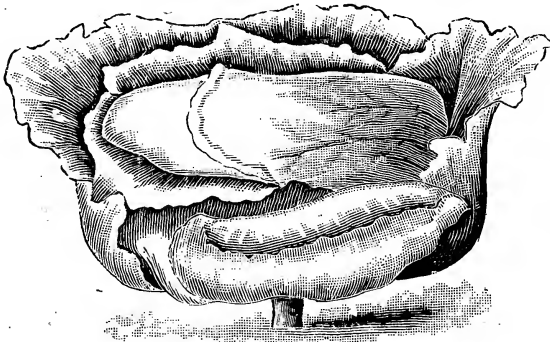
A leading late variety. Produces large, round heads, flattened on top; heads sure to form, keep well, and of excellent flavor, tender and sweet. One of the best late market kinds.

DANISH BALL-HEAD, or HOLLANDER—

A very hard heading, late variety, enduring both frost and drought remarkably well. Introduced from Denmark, and rapidly gaining in popularity. Plants produce a solid round head. Keeping qualities of the best.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD**HOUSEMAN DRUMHEAD**

A variety of Drumhead Cabbage having large, solid heads. Desirable on rich soil for late crop.

**Premium Late Drumhead****SUREHEAD**

Remarkable both for its certainty to head and its ability to withstand drought. Compact, medium to large.

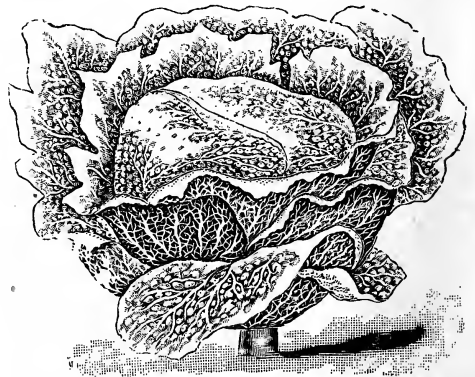
RED DUTCH—Forms a round, solid head, of a deep red or purple color. Hardy and keeps well, used mostly for pickling and salads.

GREEN GLOBE, or DWARF SAVOY—Earliest of the Savoy varieties. Heads round solid deep green color and fine quality.

GREEN GLOBE SAVOY—

Forms a large cluster of dark green, finely curled leaves, but not a solid head. It is tender and delicate flavored. It is hardy and improved by frost.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Forms a larger and more compact head than the above, but is similar in quality and flavor, having the peculiar curled appearance of the Savoy varieties.

**Drumhead Savoy**

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CARROT

French, *Carotte*; German, *Mohre*; Spanish, *Zanahoria*.

The Carrot is nutritious and healthful and deserves to be more extensively cultivated, both for the table and stock feeding.

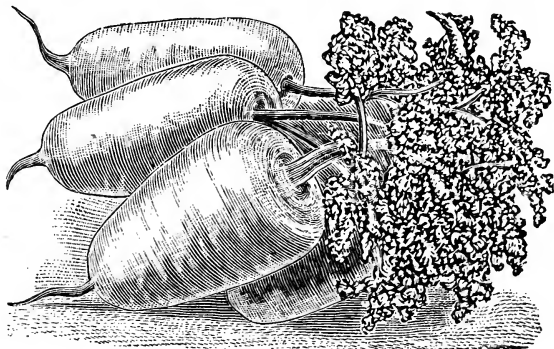
Sow as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches apart, according to the kind you are growing. The seed germinates slowly, requiring sometimes three weeks for the young plants to appear. To get a start of the weeds, soak the seed a day or two in tepid water, and roll it in sand, plaster or wood ashes, before sowing, or let the ground lie several days after it is prepared for the seed, when the weeds can be killed. The soil should be rich and loose and it will produce smoother carrots if it is manured the year previous. Sow three pounds to the acre, or one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of row.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING HORN—The root is thick but very short; flesh deep orange, fine-grained and excellent; best for the table when not quite mature.

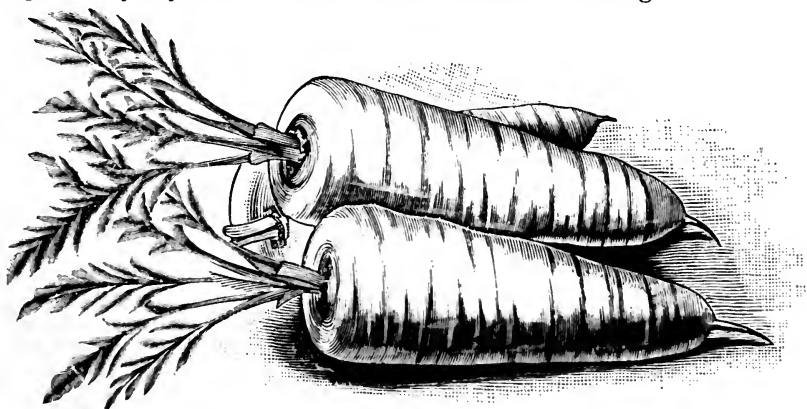
EARLY SCARLET HORN
—The best early kind for general use. It is larger than the forcing variety, but fully as good in quality, and produces a much larger crop.

EARLY OX-HEART, or GUERANDE—A new variety, having a small top, but rather large, thick, heart-shaped root. The flesh is deep orange, fine grained, and excellent for either the table or stock-feeding.

EARLY HALF-LONG SCARLET, STUMP-ROOTED. — A little later than the Horn varieties, but equal to them in grain and quality; has no hard core, and is not surpassed by any kind for either table use or stock feeding.



Early Scarlet Horn



Early Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted

CHANTENAY—For table use one of the best in shape, and finest in quality; half-long, uniformly stump-rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh crisp and tender. Early, and a heavy cropper.

CARROT—Continued.

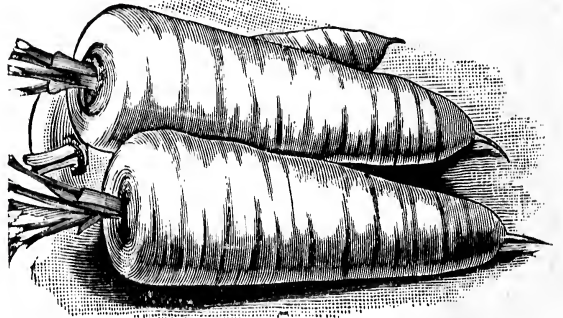
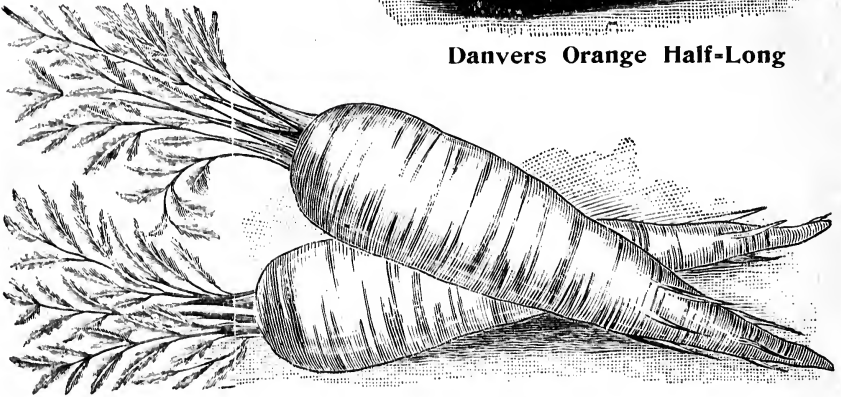
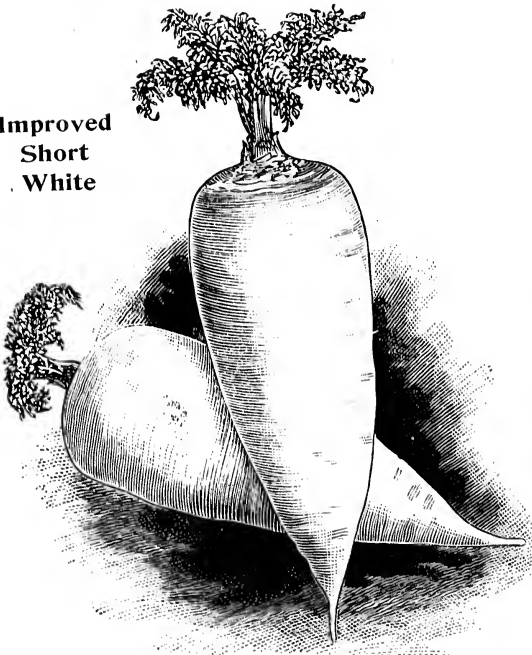
Orange and Short Horn. It is of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome, and easier to dig than most carrots. First-class in every respect, both for the garden and field crop.

FINEST LONG ORANGE

The leading large scarlet-fleshed variety, grown extensively for stock-feeding as well as for table

DANVERS ORANGE, HALF-LONG

—In form, about midway between Long

**Danvers Orange Half-Long****Finest Long Orange****Improved Short White**

use. For size of root, quality of flesh and quantity of crop, it has no superior. Requires a deeper soil than the short and half-long kinds.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN

Extensively grown for stock-feeding. The most productive of all. Grows much above ground, so that the entire crop can be pulled by hand. The White Belgian has recently been much improved, in the same manner as the Finest Long Orange, and is now larger and of finer quality than formerly. The stock we offer has no superior.

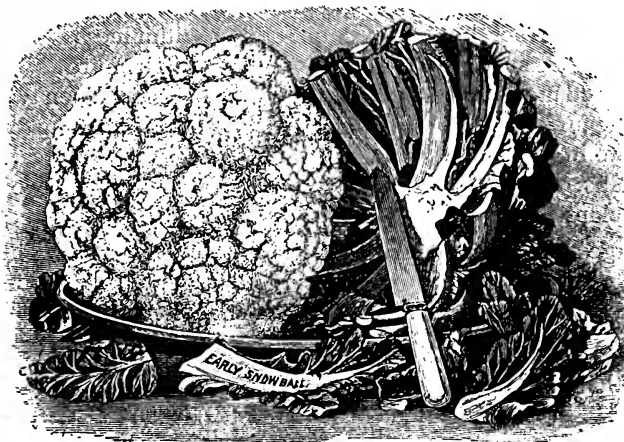
IMPROVED SHORT WHITE

Half long, thick, smooth, very productive, the heavier part above ground, the root tapering to the point, flesh of good flavor, white, solid and crisp.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

••• CAULIFLOWER •••

French, *Choufleur*; German, *Blumen Kohl*; Spanish, *Coliflor*.



Early Snowball

header, producing handsome, round, firm heads, of excellent flavor and quality. Heads large, mature early, and keep well all winter.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Very dwarf, sure to head, and the earliest. The heads are of good size, pure white, very solid, of excellent quality and delicate flavor.

EARLY LONDON—A leading early variety; a sure header, hardy and easier of cultivation than many other kinds. The heads are large, solid, very white, tender and delicious.

EARLY PARIS—A popular early sort. The heads are large, white, tender and excellent. Early and compact growing. A favorite with market gardeners.

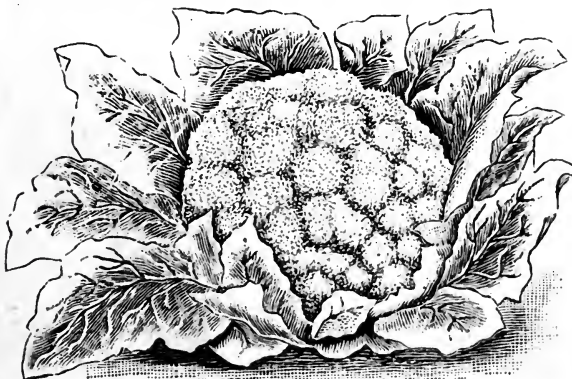


Early Erfurt

EARLY FAVORITE—A certain header; large white heads, tender and delicately flavored. A standard variety for early or late crop, and a good keeper.

LENORMAND'S SHORT STEM—One of the largest and most reliable for general cultivation. The heads are well protected by leaves, so that it is particularly valuable for growing in dry, hot localities.

LARGE ALGIERS—Upright, large, a sure header, heads well protected by leaves in the event of frost; has no superior in quality as a late variety.



Early Favorite

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CELERY

French, *Celeri*; German, *Seleri*; Spanish. *Apio*.

Celery is justly coming into very general use on account of its healthfulness. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in rich, mellow, open beds, in rows, to avoid crowding the young plants, and more easily keep them free from weeds. When two or three inches high, transplant to furrows, and when eight to ten inches high, fill up the furrows, continuing at intervals to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. The vigor and quality of the stalk is improved by partially topping when transplanting. Cultivate thoroughly and keep well watered.

GIANT PASCAL—Large and of unusually rapid and vigorous growth. The stalks are easily blanched, firm, crisp and tender; of a beautiful golden tint, and possessing in a high degree the rich, nutty flavor which is the chief characteristic of superior quality in this popular salad plant. Our stock is the very best in the market.

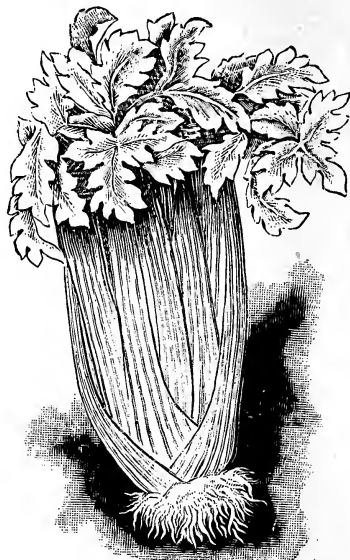
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A variety somewhat resembling the White Plume; and, like it, requiring but little earthing up to secure perfect blanching. Is of a rich golden tint when ready for the table; very handsome and of excellent quality.

DWARF GOLDEN HEARTED—A variety of great value; splendid keeper, remarkable for its fine quality. Heart of bright golden color.

LARGE WHITE SOLID—A standard variety, and one of the largest. A strong, vigorous grower, crisp, tender, and of good flavor; firm, and keeps longer than most others.

DWARF WHITE SOLID—Remarkable for its keeping qualities. A standard variety of good flavor, solid and crisp. Being dwarf, it can be planted closer together than most other kinds.

EVANS' TRIUMPH—Of vigorous growth; having the fine, nutty flavor for which celery is so much admired; more fully developed than most varieties.

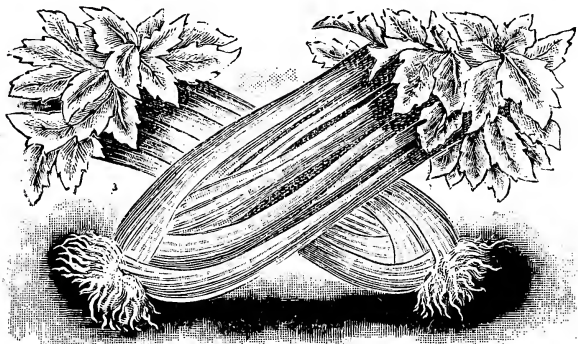


Golden Self-Blanching

Very solid; yellowish white when blanched. One of the very best market kinds.

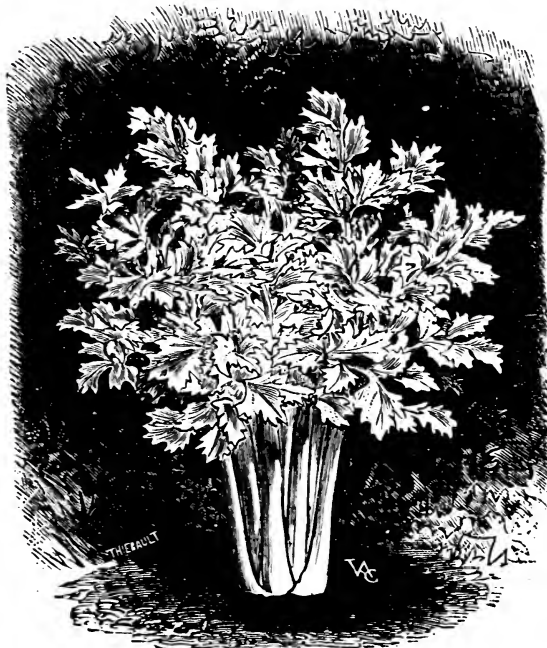
HARTWELL'S PERFECTION

A little taller than the Half-Dwarf and a little later in maturing, but one of the best-flavored varieties. The stalks are medium size, very crisp and tender, and of a fine nutty flavor.



Evans' Triumph

CELERY—Continued.



White Plume

CHERVIL

French, *Cerfeuil*; German, *Gartenkerbel*; Spanish, *Perifollo*.

A sweet, aromatic plant, used as a salad while young and tender; also as parsley for garnishing, seasoning soups, etc. Sow thinly early in spring in drills a half inch deep and one foot apart; as the plants grow they may be thinned out, or transplanted, if desired.

CURLED—The principal variety grown.



Collards

WHITE PLUME—Popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require less blanching than other kinds. Tie the tops together and hill up the earth slightly. Its handsome, plume-like top is very ornamental on the table. It is quite early and a fine market sort.

BOSTON MARKET—Forms a cluster of small stalks, instead of a few large ones. Fine, crisp, and superior flavor.

CELERY SEED, for Flavoring—Seed used for flavoring soups, stews, pickles, etc.

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY—A variety having turnip-shaped roots; which are used principally for seasoning meats and soups; also used for salads.



Celeriac

CHICORY

French; *Chicoree*; German, *Cigorien*; Spanish, *Achicoria*

Extensively used to adulterate coffee, and as a substitute for it. The culture is the same as for carrots. Dig at about the same time as carrots, wash, slice and dry by artificial heat. The blanched leaves are used by some for salad.

LARGE ROOTED, or COFFEE—The best kind.

COLLARDS

French, *Chou*; German, *Blatter-Kohl*. Spanish, *Cabu*

A species of cabbage, also known as Cole, or Colewort, grown throughout the South for greens. Sow in autumn, in rows a foot apart, and treat the same as cabbage.

TRUE GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN—The leading and best variety.

~ CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR ~

French, *Mais*; German, *Welchkorn*; Spanish, *Maiz*.

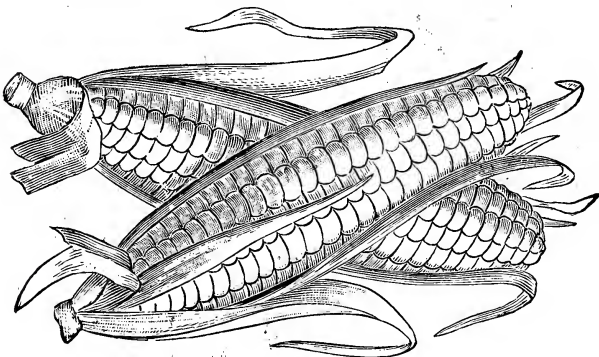
Corn thrives best, in warm, rich soil. The smaller varieties may be planted ten inches apart in drills made two and a half feet apart. The larger kinds should be planted a foot apart in drills made three and a half feet apart, or may be planted in hills three and a half feet apart, each way, allowing three or four stocks to remain in a hill; the latter is the usual way, though in drills the product is greater per acre. Success can only be secured by thorough cultivation.

In cooking the varieties having red cobs, the ears should be dropped into boiling water and removed as soon as done, or the kernels will become stained.

WHITE COB CORY—Grows about four feet high, large eight-rowed ears, very sweet and tender; extra early.

EARLY MINNESOTA—One of the earliest kinds of sweet corn. The ears are of the best quality; it is very productive. A popular early variety.

EARLY PEE AND KAY—Quite large ears for so early a variety. Ten or twelve rowed, straight and handsome. Fit for the table about the same time as the Early Minnesota.



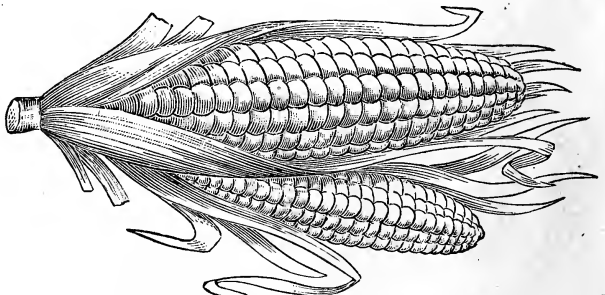
Early Eight-Rowed

EARLY EIGHT-ROWED ~~Sweet, or Sugar~~ — Excellent for general crop. Medium early, remaining in condition for the table a long time; tender and sweet.

PERRY'S HYBRID—A new variety; stock of medium height. The ears are large and grow low on the stock. Kernels large, very white; tender and sweet.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—Fully as early as the White Cob Cory, and much larger, both in the ear and the kernel. Ears twelve rowed and very handsome.

EARLY MAMMOTH SWEET—Produces the largest ears of any variety, which are filled to the tip with large, full kernels, sweet, tender, and delicious. The most popular variety for canning; also good for market or home use. The leading variety for a large and certain crop.



Mammoth White Cory

HICKOX—Ears long and extremely fine looking. Kernels large and flat. A late variety.

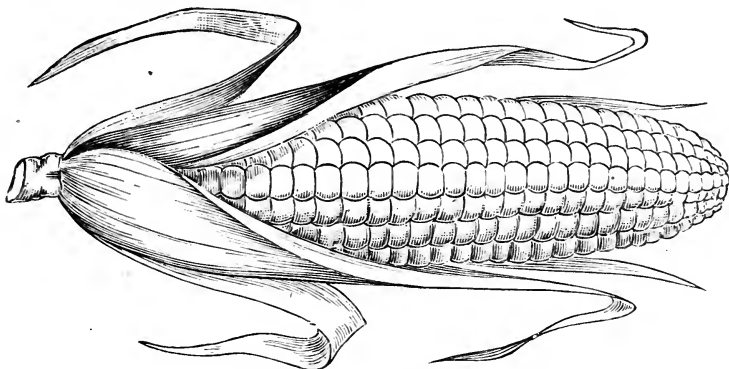
For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CORN, Continued

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Remarkable for remaining a long time in a fresh condition,

suitable for the table. Hardy and productive, tender and sugary, and the best late variety for general use.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Resembles Stowell's Evergreen but earlier; bears large ears of about eighteen rows in somewhat irregular form. Much prized by lovers of sweet corn.



Stowell's Evergreen

BLACK MEXICAN—One of the sweetest and best for the table. It is remarkably productive, and well suited to a warm climate. It is white and beautiful when in condition for cooking, but the kernels are bluish-black when ripe. Said to be less subject to the attacks of worms than other sweet kinds.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Ears of good size, small white cob bearing irregular rows of pointed kernels, something on the shoe-peg order. Very sweet and much sought after.

LATE MAMMOTH—Ears of immense size, kernels large and of excellent quality. For a late sort nothing excels it.

COMMON SWEET—Used for general field crop for fodder. Sometimes sown thinly broadcast, but usually planted in hills or drills.

Sweet Corn

FIELD VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—A very early variety, not strictly a sweet corn, but white and tender, and extensively used for the table.

EARLY RED BLAZED—An early hardy variety, enduring considerable cold. Stalks of medium height, having few suckers. The ears are long, eight rowed and well filled. Kernels bright yellow at the base, shading into red at the tips.

EARLY CANADA—Also known as the Yellow Flint. A rapid-growing, early yellow kind, and on this account much used for replanting. Superior where the seasons are short.

EARLY WHITE FLINT—A variety much used for making hominy. Productive, early, and of beautiful appearance.

IMPROVED LEAMING—Ears nine to twelve inches long, eighteen to twenty rows; grains long and wedge-shaped, indented at the outer end. Color rich yellow; small red cob. For general crop unsurpassed.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH, Yellow Dent—A very early Dent variety, thriving where there are cold, short summers. Ears and kernels handsome yellow.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—A large white late Dent variety, pearly white kernels.

POP CORN—Small White or Pearl.

POP CORN—Rice.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CORN, BROOM

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but to obtain the best quality of brush the land should be rich and well and deeply cultivated. Usually planted in drills three and a half feet apart, and thinned to four or six inches apart in the row.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—An improvement on the common Evergreen. The result of many years careful selection. Does not grow as tall as the old variety. The brush is fine, and of a light green tint.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS

French, *Cresson*; German, *Kresse*; Spanish, *Mastruco*.

The leaves, when young, have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as salad, either alone or mixed with other salad plants. The seed germinates quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. As they are milder and more tender when young, the seed should be sown at intervals of ten to fifteen days, making the first sowing as soon as the ground can be prepared. May be cut several times.

CURLED—The best garden variety.

CRESS, WATER

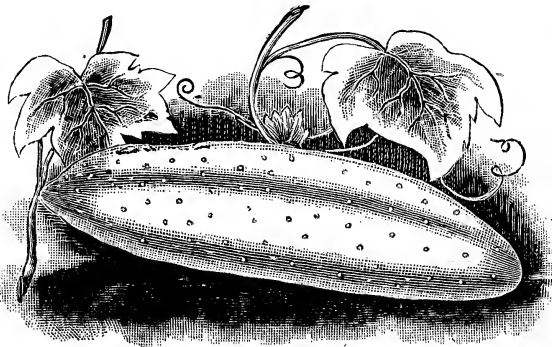
French, *Cresson de Fontaine*; German, *Brunnenkresse*; Spanish, *Berro*.

A delicate, pungent salad plant, very agreeable alone, or mixed with other salads. Entirely distinct from common cress, thriving only where its roots are submerged. Sow the seed thinly along the banks of any shallow stream, early in spring. It will increase rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, and reappear every spring, with no further attention. A hardy aquatic plant.

CUCUMBER

French, *Concombre*; German, *Gurke*; Spanish, *Cohombro*.

Cucumbers need a warm, sandy soil, and should not be planted in open ground until the weather is settled and warm, as they will not thrive until the ground is thoroughly warmed. Plant in hills four feet apart each way, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants, after danger from insects is passed. Sprinkle the young plants with fine wood ashes, plaster or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. As fast as the cucumbers attain a suitable size, they should be taken from the vine, whether required for use or not, as their ripening soon destroys the vine's fruitfulness. The fruit should be carefully shaded, as exposure to the sun causes the flesh to become tinted with green, and bitter. When preparing cucumbers for the table, all flesh so affected should be removed.



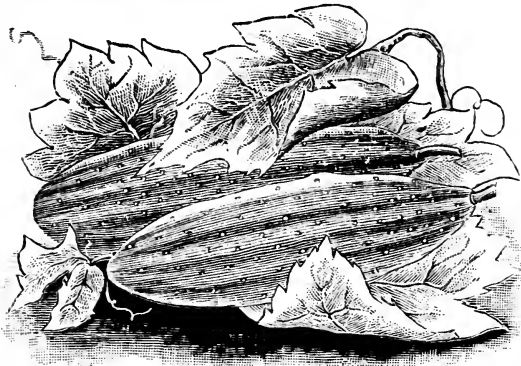
White Spine

EARLY or PFERLESS WHITE SPINE

Even in shape at both ends, and uniform in size and color. In great demand for pickling, being the variety almost universally grown for the pickle factories of San Francisco. Also a fine market and table sort.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CUCUMBER—Continued.



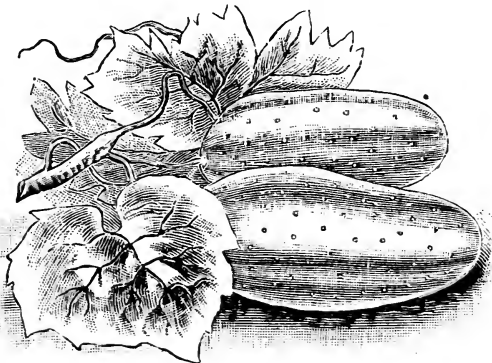
Short Green

smooth, handsomely formed fruit of medium size and excellent quality, either for pickling or slicing.

COOL AND CRISP—Related to White Spine, but longer and more pointed at the ends. Especially tender and crisp, and a favorite for the table.

EARLY CLUSTER

A productive early kind. The fruit, which is not large, is borne in clusters, and is crisp, and of good flavor.



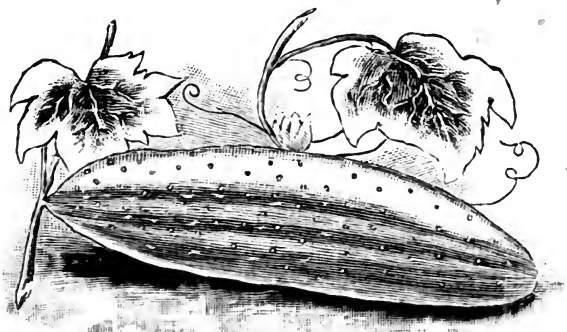
Early Cluster

EXTRA LONG GREEN TURKEY—Another good variety, tender and crisp; green, long and slim.

SMALL GHERKIN—A distinct variety, not strictly a cucumber; fruit very short, but rather thick; used only for pickling.

BEST LONG GREEN

The leading large variety. Fruit from ten to twelve inches long; dark green, crisp and tender. The Long Green kinds are not suitable for pickling, as when sufficiently matured they are too large.



Best Long Green

EARLY LONG WHITE SPINE

—Has the characteristic White Spine qualities, but is longer than other varieties. A favorite early sort for forcing.

EARLY SHORT GREEN, or EARLY FRAME

A vigorous and productive variety, producing fruit of medium size and regular form; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for the table, or for pickling while small.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN

A variety of recent introduction, producing an abundant crop of

GREEN PROLIFIC, or BOSTON PICKLING

A prolific bearer, fruit of medium size, rather pointed at the ends, bright green and of good quality, especially for pickling.

DANDELION

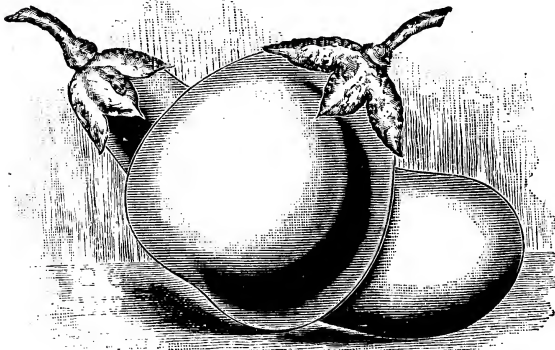
German, *Lowenzahn*; French, *Pissenlit*; Spanish, *Diente de leon*

A hardy perennial, much esteemed as early greens and, when blanched, as a salad. It will withstand considerable frost, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. A valuable plant for early greens and salads, deserving more general cultivation.

EGG PLANT

French, *Aubergine*; German, *Eierpflanze*; Spanish, *Bernegena*.

The Egg Plant, though not universally grown, is fast winning its way to more general use, and properly served is a most excellent dish. It will grow in any good garden soil, but the best results are obtained in a deep, rich, warm loam. The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in a hot-bed, or well protected, warm place, kept very moist. Do not transplant till the weather is settled, and the ground thoroughly warm. It thrives with the same treatment as that given the tomato.



Egg Plant

EARLY LONG PURPLE

Fruit rather long, usually largest at the blossom end; a hardy kind, productive and of good quality.

EARLY ROUND PURPLE—Fruit large, oval round, deep purple, tender and excellent. Desirable for the family, or market garden.

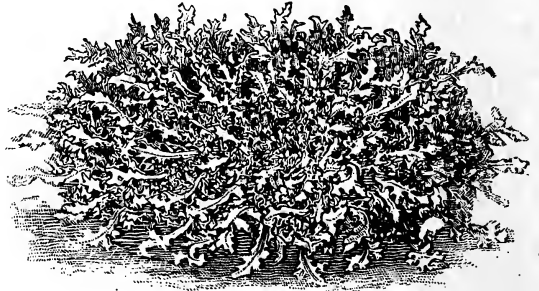
LARGE NEW YORK Improved Purple—Similar in form to Early Round Purple, but a little later. Fruit large, of good quality, and produced abundantly.

BLACK PEKIN—Oval round, of medium size, very dark, glossy and handsome. Flesh delicate and excellent. Prized for the family garden.

ENDIVE

French, *Chicoree*; German, *Endivien*; Spanish, *Endivia*.

The garden Endive is much cultivated in Europe for winter salad. It is bitter until properly blanched, when it makes a fine salad, and is also used for greens. Sow at any time during spring, or later for winter use, in drills a foot apart. Thin from ten to twelve inches apart. Keep the ground clear of weeds until the plant has attained its full size, when it is blanched by gathering the leaves and tying them by the tips in conical form. The light and air are thus excluded from the inner leaves, which will be blanched in two or three weeks.



Endive

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

ENDIVE—*Continued.*

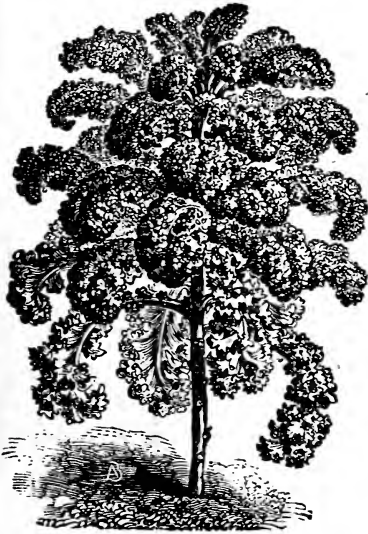
BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Scarolle)—Has broad, thick leaves, which form a large, loose head. Fine for soups and stews. If blanched, by tying the outer leaves together, it makes an excellent table salad.

WHITE CURLED—Coarser and less tender than Green Curled, but very attractive on account of its color, even the outside leaves being very light-colored, often white.

GREEN CURLED—The hardiest variety. Dark green, beautifully curled leaves, crisp and tender.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

French, *Chou-Vert*; German, *Blatter-Kohl*; Spanish, *Breton*.



Kale

Kale, or Borecole, is a kind of cabbage that does not form a close and solid head, but a cluster of beautifully curled or wrinkled leaves, that are tender and of excellent flavor. It requires the same treatment as cabbage, and is very hardy, being improved by frost.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Produces an abundance of dark green, curled leaves. Very hardy. The leading variety.

DWARF GREEN CURLED, or GERMAN GREENS—A dwarf variety, finer and more compact than the Scotch. Can be sown in the fall, for use in early spring.

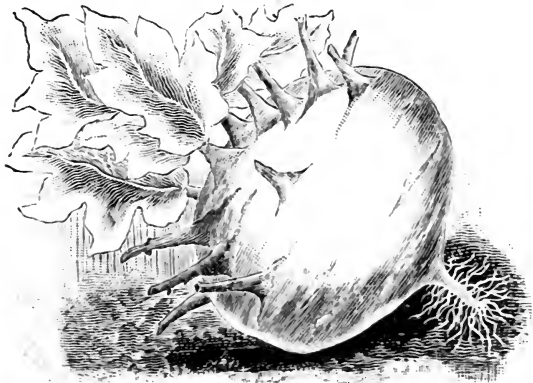
DWARF GERMAN PURPLE—A variety much prized by the Germans, and similar to German Greens, except that it has a deep purple tint. Very handsomely curled, and of good quality. Also hardy and can remain in the garden all winter.

KOHL=RABI

French, *Chou-Rave*; German, *Kohl-rabi*; Spanish, *Cal de Nabo*.

Kohl-Rabi is a vegetable partaking somewhat of the nature and flavor of both the cabbage and turnip. The stem, just above the ground, swells into a bulb resembling a turnip, which is the edible part. It should be cut for the table before it is fully grown, as it becomes tough and stringy if allowed to grow too long. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills, twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin to six inches in the row, or transplant like cabbage.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Best table sort—pure white, medium-sized bulbs.



Kohl-Rabi

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

LEEK

French, *Poireau*; German, *Lauch*; Spanish, *Puerro*.



Leek

The Leek belongs to the Onion family, and on account of being milder and less pronounced in flavor, is preferred by many for soups and stews. It is very hardy, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one inch deep. When six inches high, hill up the earth to cover up the neck, or, for blanching very white, plant in trenches and earth up like celery.

LARGE ROUEN, or AMERICAN FLAG—

A large, strong-growing variety, of good quality, and hardy. The leading market kind.

MONSTROUS CARENTON—

Rather larger than the Flag, and very tender and mild, on account of its rapid growth.

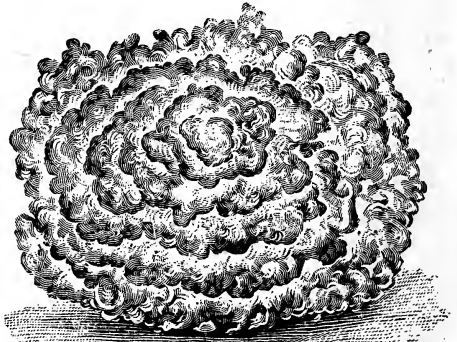
...LETTUCE...

French, *Laitue*; German, *Lattich*; Spanish, *Lechuga*

Lettuce will thrive in any good garden soil, and requires so little care that all who have the ground at their disposal should raise enough for their own use, and especially as the quality depends almost entirely upon its crisp freshness. Where severe frosts prevail, it may be sown under cover in fall, and transplanted, and in milder localities as soon as the soil can be thoroughly prepared, in open ground, in drills fifteen inches apart. Thin out by using the larger plants as soon as of sufficient size, and so continue until the crop is exhausted. Keep the ground moist and loose, and the beds free from weeds.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD

An early variety not strictly forming a head, but a dense cluster of beautifully bronzed leaves, that are remarkably tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed, remaining long in condition for the table. Too delicate and tender for market gardening, but for family use, where it can be taken from the garden and immediately prepared for the table, has no superior.



Early Prize Head

EARLY TENNIS BALL, Black Seeded—The plant is small, of rapid growth, and should be used as soon as large enough, as it quickly runs to seed. Leaves dark green, thick and crisp. One of the best for growing under cover and for forcing.

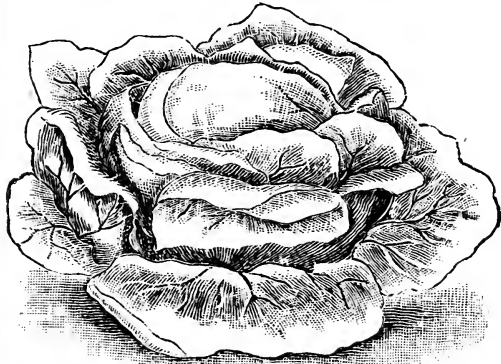
EARLY BOSTON MARKET—For forcing, and one of the best for that purpose. Similar to the Tennis Ball in quality, but rather larger and lighter colored. Matures quickly, and is crisp and tender.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

LETTUCE—Continued.

planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily.

P **EARLY CURLED SILESIA**—This variety forms more of a loose head than Simpson's Early Curled, and is rather larger. It is an erect, strong grower, and good market kind. The small plants can be used very young, as the inner leaves soon form.



San Francisco Market

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—A leading market variety, used for very early planting and forcing. Forms a dense mass of finely curled and wrinkled leaves that are excellent and tender, and do not wilt readily.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON'S

—An excellent variety, and not as generally grown as its merits justify. It has all the good qualities of Simpson's Early Curled, which it resembles, but is larger, lighter colored, and the leaves are less curled. It is one of the tenderest and sweetest, and remains so longer than most other kinds.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

—Large, solid heads, bearing transportation well. Color beautiful medium light green; opens very white; tender and sweet. Undoubtedly a desirable acquisition as a market or family variety.

LARGE DRUM-HEAD

A leading market variety, and one of the largest heading kinds, but the heads are not as solid as the Hanson or Deacon. It is slow running to seed, white, crisp and tender.



Large Drumhead

DEACON

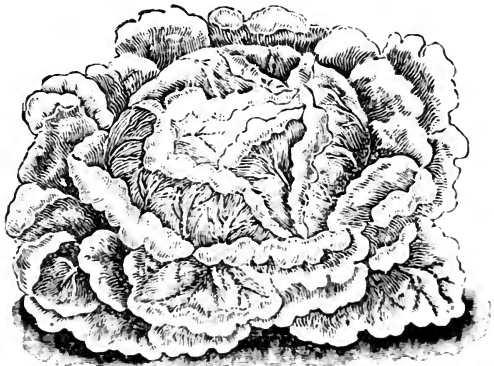
An excellent variety that forms heads similar to the Philadelphia Butter, but firmer and of a deeper green. It is a good market kind, slow to run to seed, and withstands heat better than most others.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER

Forms a close, firm head, with few outer leaves. A fine variety for the family or market garden.

DENVER MARKET—The chief characteristic of this sort is that it has a beautifully curled savoy-like leaf, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It is also a Drumhead variety of very excellent quality and extremely early. Sure to enjoy great popularity.

LARGE HANSON—This variety forms the most perfect heads of any. They are large, creamy white inside, and very tender, but should be used young, as they are liable to become bitter with age, or when they mature slowly. An excellent market kind, longer in running to seed than any other.



Large Hanson

LETTUCE—*Continued.*

White Paris Cos

LARGE PASSION—A Drumhead sort; outer leaves tinged with brown. Largely used on the tables of San Francisco, and very popular in and around New Orleans.

GRAND RAPIDS—A large, attractive variety that matures early; a favorite with market gardeners for keeping in good condition longer after being cut than other sorts. Fine for green-house forcing.

WHITE PARIS COS, or ROMAINE—A distinct variety, forming oblong, upright heads, largest near the top. It is hardy, tender and crisp, and does not run to seed as quickly as some other Cos varieties, of which it is generally considered the best.

MUSK MELONS

French, *Melon*; German, *Melone*; Spanish, *Melon Muscatel*.

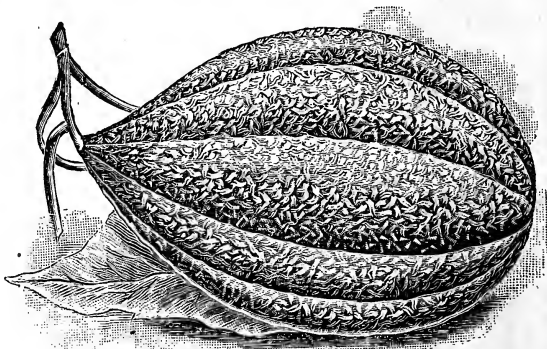
The Melon is so universally grown, and so justly popular, that it requires but little description. Of semitropical habit, it comes to its full state of perfection in the rich, sandy loams and warm valleys of the Pacific slope and Southern States. Under the above head all the green and yellow-fleshed Cantaloupes and Nutmeg Melons are classed. As the kinds are very liable to intermix with each other, and with cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins and squashes, and thus to deteriorate, they should not be planted near each other. Plant when danger of frost is past, and the weather settled and warm, in rich, mellow soil, in hills six feet apart each way, allowing three or four healthy plants to remain in a hill. If the soil be too light and sandy, enrich with a little well-rotted manure, thoroughly spaded into the bottom of the hill. Sprinkle the young plants with fine wood ashes, plaster, or air-slaked lime, to protect them from bugs. Old seed fruits most. Our list includes—both in Musk and Water Melons—the very best varieties.

GREEN FLESHED KINDS

EARLY JENNY LIND—A small, very early variety; flattened at the ends; medium to small in size. The flesh is very sweet and juicy.

SMALL GREEN NUTMEG—A variety resembling the Jenny Lind, and ripening nearly as early. The flesh is fine and very sweet. Superior for the early market, or family garden, and a favorite for hotels and restaurants.

EARLY BALTIMORE, or ACME—A good size, oval round, very desirable variety. The flesh is thick, highly flavored and sweet. Popular in the markets of the Eastern and Southern cities.



Early Baltimore, or Acme

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

MUSK MELONS—Continued.

variety, medium early, of excellent quality; desirable garden.

NETTED GEM, or ROCKY FORD—A kind



Large Green Nutmeg



MONTREAL NUTMEG

A large variety, ripening medium early; not deeply ribbed nor netted. The flesh is thick, firm, and excellent; keeps well after taken from the vine; a good market kind.



BAY VIEW

The largest of the green-fleshed kinds, frequently weighing fifteen or seventeen pounds; long rounded at the ends, covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick and firm and by far the best of the large melons.



LARGE NETTED CANTALOUPE—A rather large either for the family or market

variety; on the small or basket melon order. Shape oval; very sweet, with exceedingly smooth-grained flesh. Slightly ribbed and covered with coarse netting.

LARGE GREEN NUTMEG

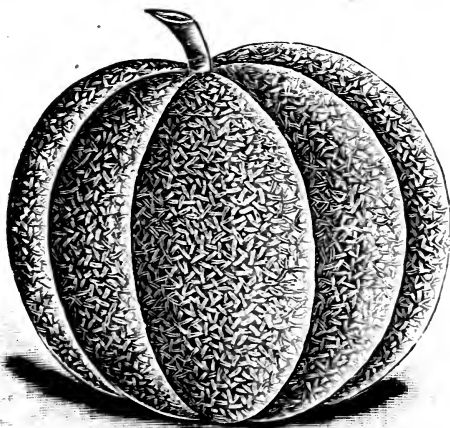
An improved variety of the old Green Nutmeg; has all its good qualities, combined with larger size, thicker and firmer flesh, and a more vigorous vine. About as early as the Large Netted Cantaloupe, which it resembles.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

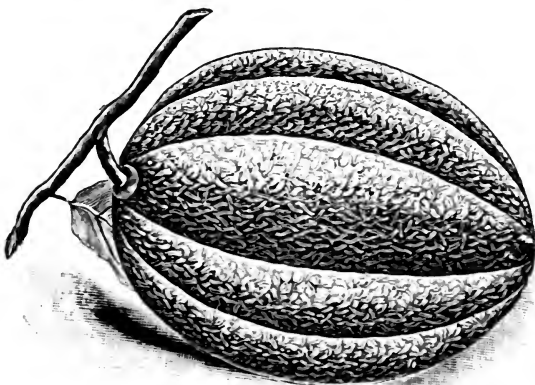
A variation from the last preceding; much favored by some; coarser netting and deeper ribs. Green flesh, sweet and juicy.

HACKENSACK

A large, prolific variety, growing in favor; oval round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and netted. The flesh is delicious, juicy, and sweet. A good market kind.



Hackensack



Bay View

MUSK MELONS—Continued.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

SURPRISE—The earliest of the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oval round, medium size, rather smooth; the salmon-colored flesh is highly flavored and delicious. Excellent for early marketing.

EARLY YELLOW CANTALOUPE—Similar to the Surprise, but usually larger, not ripening quite as early, and deeper ribbed. Good for the family or market garden.

ORANGE CHRISTIANA—A distinct variety, ripening nearly as early as the Surprise. The rind is a deep yellow. The flesh is so thick that it has little center cavity; is deep orange-colored, highly flavored and rich.

EMERALD GEM—Medium size, rather deeply ribbed, not netted, but smooth and handsome. The flesh is as thick as the Christiana, but pronounced sweeter and more delicate flavored. It ripens early and is very prolific.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM—Medium size, shallow ribs and thin netting; color deep green; flesh a decided salmon in color, and good clear down to the rind.

PAUL ROSE—Something new; created by a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage; fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, rich orange in color, quality perfect.

LONG YELLOW—A large, deeply ribbed, long oval Melon, with thick yellow flesh, of musky flavor. Much used before fully ripe for Mangoes.

WATER MELONS

French, *Melon d' Eau*; German, *Wasser Melone*; Spanish, *Sandia*.

The Water Melon, in its origin and habits, is similar to the Musk Melon, and should receive the same cultivation and treatment, except that the hills should be farther apart.

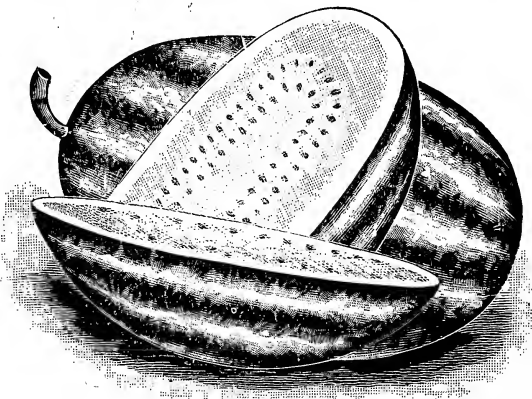
PHINNEY'S EARLY—A valuable early kind, producing an abundant crop. Rather long, rounded at the ends. It is mottled with stripes of dark and light green; thin, firm rind; flesh of excellent grain and quality.

ICE CREAM

== or ==

PEERLESS

Rind pale green mottled, nearly round; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and delicious; excellent for the family garden.



ONE
OF
THE
BEST
..for the..
HOME
GARDEN

Ice Cream, or Peerless

LODI, or SAN JOAQUIN—A great producer, and very popular in California. Cylindrical shape; uniform medium size, rind yellowish green, thin, and firm. Seeds large, ashy white; flesh dark pink, firm, ripening well to the core, sweet and delicious. It holds its place in the market after being tested for many years.

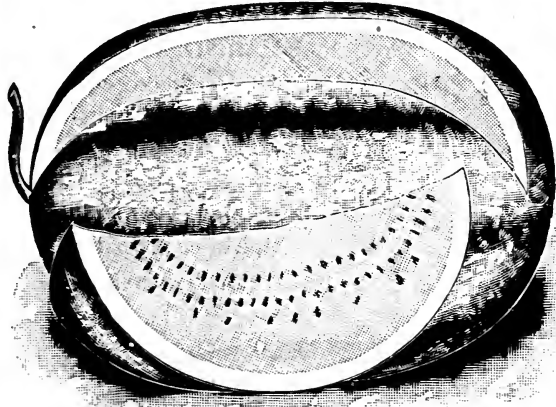
FLORIDA FAVORITE—Large and long, mottled dark green with lighter stripes. Rind firm; flesh deep red. Popular in the South generally.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

WATER MELONS—Continued.

ite in the East. Large, handsome, and a good shipper. In color bright mottled green, in form almost oblong, its thickness about two-thirds its length. Flesh, bright red, firm, crisp and sweet.

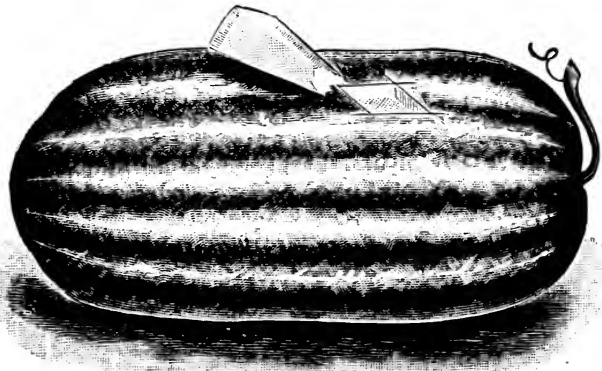
KOLB'S GEM—Very large, oval shaped, deeply mottled, vines vigorous and remarkably productive. Flesh bright scarlet, solid, and sweet. Rind thin, but very firm. Can be safely shipped long distances.

**Mountain Sweet**

MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD—A large, long, mottled dark and light green melon, with thin but very firm rind, as its name indicates. Large, vigorous vines, that come into bearing rather late, and should have very rich, or well-manured soil. The flesh resembles that of Kolb's Gem.

GYPSY, or SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE

Above the average in size, a strong grower and good bearer, mottled and striped dark and light green; long, rather square at the ends, firm rind, flesh deep scarlet, of excellent grain and quality, ships well, and is a good market or family garden variety.

**Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake**

DIXIE—This is a new melon of excellent quality. Flesh red and tender, ripening evenly and all good; size medium to large; skin dark green, beautifully mottled and very attractive. A heavy cropper and fine for shipping or home use.

DARK ICING, or ICE RIND—A distinct variety, resembling in size and shape the Peerless or Ice Cream, but is lighter in color, and faintly mottled. The rind is not thick, but rather firm. The flesh is remarkably juicy, sweet and delicious.

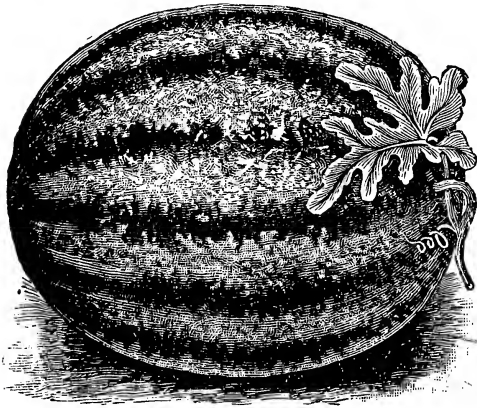
LIGHT ICING, or JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH—A very large variety, light green in color; flesh light red, tender and sweet. Considered by many the best melon grown.

SWEET-HEART—Takes almost first place as a favorite in the East. Large, handsome, and a good shipper. In color bright mottled green, in form almost oblong, its thickness about two-thirds its length. Flesh, bright red, firm, crisp and sweet.

BOSS—A large kind, resembling the Gypsy in shape, but dark green in color; rind thin; flesh deep scarlet, very sweet and delicious. Too frail for shipping, but an excellent variety for the family garden.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Medium size; long, rather square at the ends, sometimes slightly curved, rind dark green; flesh deep red and firm, but ripening well to the core. A good market kind.

WATER MELONS—Continued.



Cuban Queen

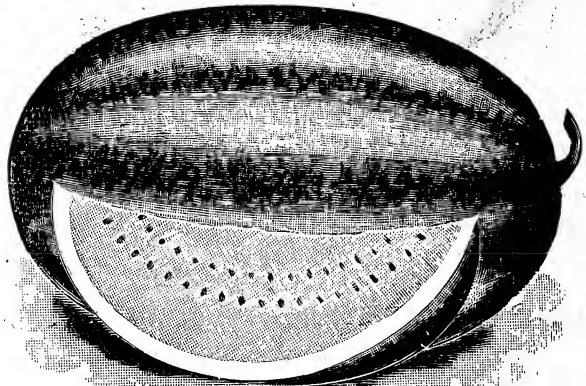
COLORADO CITRON, or APPLE-PIE MELON—For preserving; seeds green.

*
**

BLACK SPANISH

A round melon of medium size; rind very dark green, thin but firm; seeds black. The flesh is deep scarlet, firm, with no hard center, and is remarkably sweet and delicious. One of the best for the family garden; also much used for marketing.

**
*



Black Spanish

●●●●● MUSHROOMS ●●●●●

The mushroom is an edible fungus that does not produce seed, but is propagated from the white fibers resembling roots, that spread from the base of the stool, termed spawn. It is grown in outbuildings, cellars, caves, or wherever a uniform temperature of 60° to 70° can be maintained. Make beds of fermenting manure, which should be large and deep enough to acquire a heat of about 70°. When at the proper temperature, insert bits of spawn at intervals. As soon as signs of growth appear, place two inches of soil over them, and cover all with straw. Water is used if necessary, which should be warmed to the temperature of the bed. Mushrooms appear in six to eight weeks, and should be collected when at the proper size for the table. More complete directions are contained in each box.

French Mushroom Spawn is supplied in boxes and English in bricks.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

M U S T A R D

French, *Moutarde*; German, *Senf*; Spanish, *Motazæ*.

A hardy, pungent plant, highly esteemed by many as an appetizing salad, for which purpose it should be cut when two or three inches high. It is also used when larger as greens. The seed has an extensive sale, and is used in its natural state and prepared. It should be sown in rich, mellow soil, as early as the ground can be well prepared, in drills fifteen inches apart.



Southern Giant Curled

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

Highly esteemed in the South, where it is sown in the fall, and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated.

YELLOW CALIFORNIA, or WHITE ENGLISH—Leaves mild, tender when young, and generally preferred for salad. The seed, which is light yellow, is largely used with pickles and in salads.

NASTURTIUM (*Tropæolum Majus*).

The Nasturtium is very popular as an ornamental plant, and also for the table. The leaves when young are used as salad, and also in connection with the flowers for garnishing, and the seeds for capers and pickles, for which purpose they should be gathered while green and tender. It is hardy, and may be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, beside a fence, trellis, or other convenient support, where it will grow rapidly and climb high.

TALL VARIETIES MIXED—Mostly used, as they produce the largest seeds. They have also very handsome foliage and beautiful flowers.

~ For *Lobbianums* and fine Dwarf Varieties see Flower List. ~

OKRA, OR GUMBO

French, *Gombo*; German, *Essbarrer*; Spanish, *Quibombo*.

Extensively grown in the Southern States and California, where it may always be seen in the markets, either green or dried. Its peculiarly ribbed seed pods are much used in soups, and may be stewed and served as asparagus. It is of easy cultivation, bearing well in any good soil. Sow thinly in shallow drills two feet apart, thinning to ten inches apart in the row. The pods should be gathered when about three inches long, and can be used fresh, or sliced and dried as apples, for winter use.

DWARF—Best for general crop. The plant is dwarf, but the pods are as long as the larger growing kinds, and are produced much more abundantly.

WHITE VELVET—A new, handsome, and very productive variety. The pods are smooth, or very slightly ribbed, large, remain tender a long time, and are of the best quality.



Okra

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

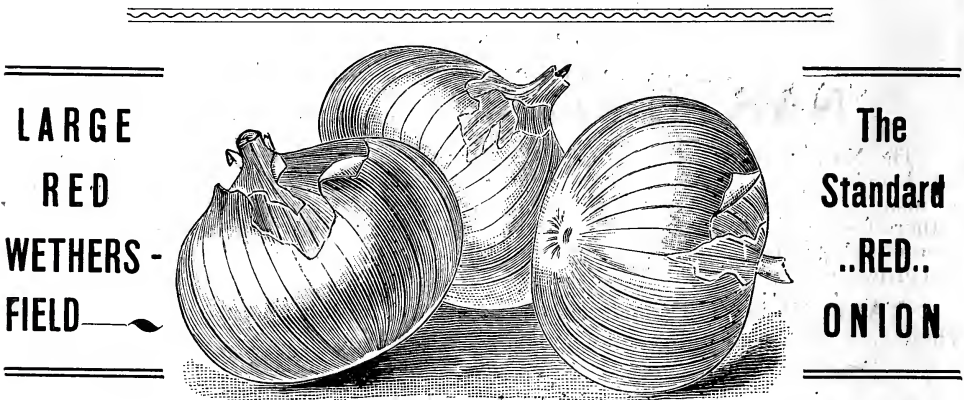
ONIONS

French, *Oignon*; German, *Zwiebel*; Spanish, *Cebolla*.

Onions can be successfully grown on almost any soil that will produce a full crop of corn; land that has been cultivated with hoed crops and kept free from weeds and well manured for two years previous, is very much preferred. Manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre; the manure must be thoroughly mixed with the soil and all well pulverized. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared about one-half-inch deep, and keep perfectly free from weeds.

EXTRA EARLY LARGE RED GLOBE—A large, early, rapid-growing kind. Skin deep purplish red; flesh white, mild, and unusually sweet. Best for early use, as it does not keep long. If the old ripe onions of this variety are set out in the spring, the old onion will run up to seed and the bottom disappear; but one or more new onions will grow from it, and quite a crop can be produced in this way with very little trouble.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT—Deep red in color; resembles the Red Wethersfield, except that it is much earlier and somewhat smaller; desirable for early market.



LARGE
RED
WETHERS-
FIELD

The
Standard
..RED..
ONION

One of the most productive kinds, even on poor soil. Its good keeping qualities render it one of the best for shipping. Large, slightly flattened, deep purplish red. Flesh coarser and stronger than the Early Red Globe, but rich and nutritious.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Beautiful yellowish brown in color, slightly globular in shape, of good size and mild flavor. Decidedly the hardest, most solid and longest-keeping onion yet offered to the public.

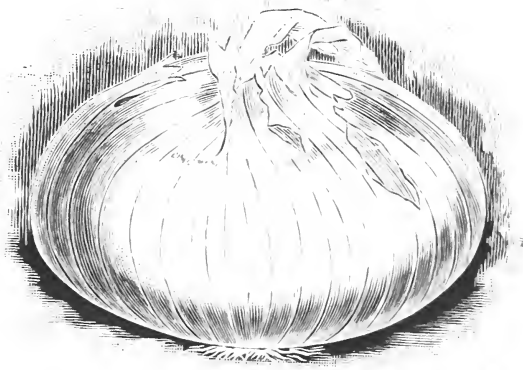
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Medium size, globular, with small neck; deep red; extra quality; a deserving favorite.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—A large globe-shaped kind. An excellent keeper and shipper. Skin brownish yellow; flesh fine, mild and sweet.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A uniformly globe-shaped, handsome variety; bright color; long keeper and heavy yielder.

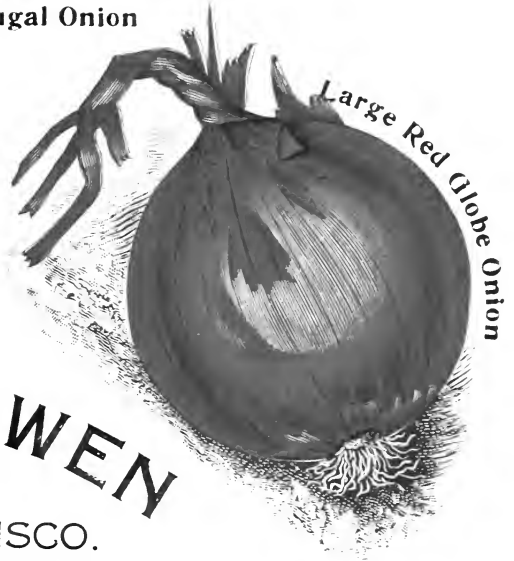
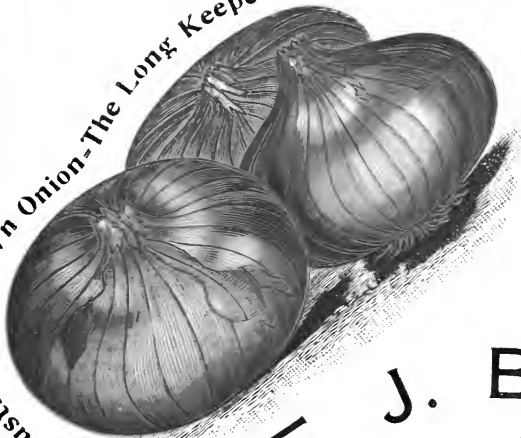
OREGON YELLOW DANVERS—Originated in the State of Oregon; has all the desirable features of our standard Yellow Danvers, and is rather more globular in shape.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.



White Portugal Onion

Australian Brown Onion - The Long Keeper



Large Red Globe Onion

E. J. BOWEN
SAN FRANCISCO.



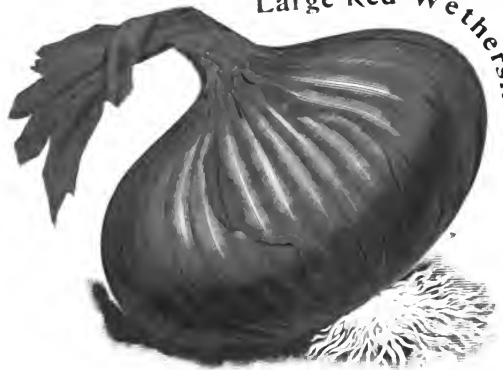
El Paso or

Large Mexican Onion

Yellow Danvers Onion

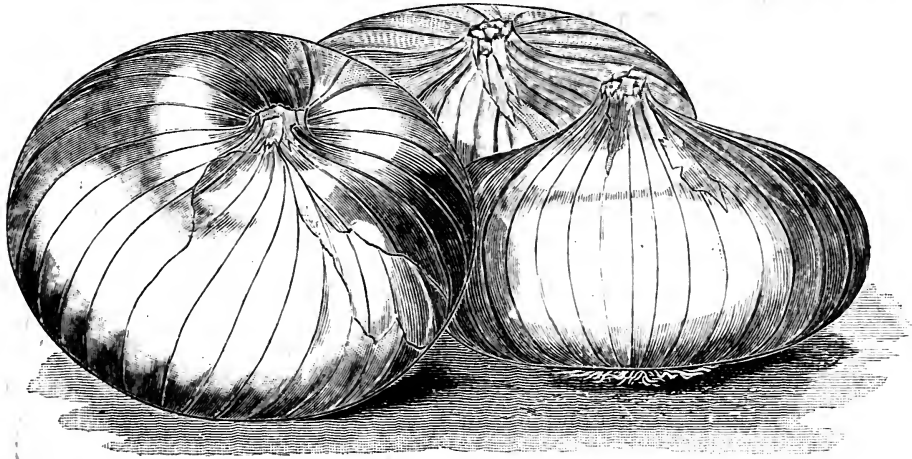


Large Red Wethersfield Onion





ONIONS CONTINUED



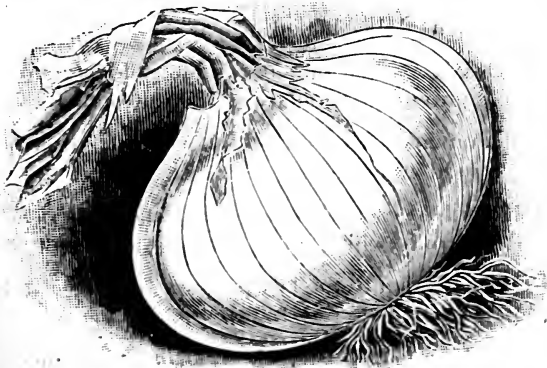
YELLOW DANVERS

The Leading Large Yellow kind

Round, slightly flattened, flesh fine-grained, rather mild, very rich and sweet. One of the best keepers and shippers, and one of the most productive kinds.

YELLOW DUTCH—A large, flat, yellow onion, somewhat different in color from the other yellow kinds; long keeper; the seed is much used for growing bottom sets

WHITE GLOBE—A handsome white, uniformly globe-shaped variety. The flesh is very white, fine grained, sweet and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. It is one of the best keepers of the silver-skinned kinds.



EL PASO or LARGE MEXICAN



The Largest
White Onion

One of the largest onions grown, frequently attaining a weight of three pounds or more. Color mostly white, but sometimes tinged with yellow and red. Flesh rather coarse, but of excellent flavor, mild, rich, and sweet. Very popular in Mexico, where it is the leading variety grown.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

ONIONS...

CONTINUED

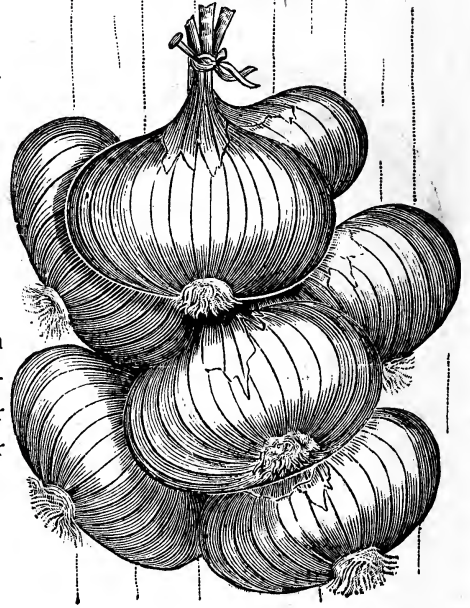
WHITE PORTUGAL

-- or --

AMERICAN SILVERSKIN



A large flat, silver white onion, mild in flavor and very handsome. A great favorite for use when young as salad and for pickles. It is a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use.



IMPORTED VARIETIES

Foreign onions are generally of a mild flavor, and flourish in almost any portion of the United States. The seed of nearly all the following kinds is grown by us in California, although they originally came from Europe. To bring some of the kinds to the largest size, plant out the smaller bottoms the second season, when they will continue to grow instead of running to seed. These varieties are not recommended as long-keeping onions, excepting the Queen.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An immense white onion of mild flavor, very thick through, but inclined to be flat rather than globe-shaped.

SPANISH KING, or PRIZE TAKER—An immense light golden-yellow onion, originating in Spain; recently sprung into great popularity; very attractive.

GIANT ROCCA—Light yellow, of immense size and globular form. It is of rapid growth, and yields enormously; flesh mild and sweet.

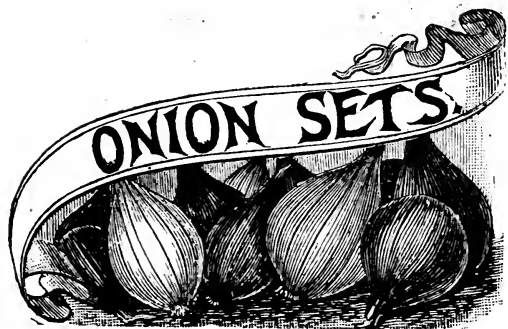
GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI—Resembles somewhat the American White Portugal, but is much larger. It is flat, pure white, mild, and of good flavor.

GIANT RED ITALIAN TRIPOLI—Similar to the last in shape and size, and differs from it only in color, which is a moderately deep red.

QUEEN—White, early, handsome, and a good keeper. If sown thick, produces small, very firm bulbs, the best of all for pickling; if given more room matures an excellent onion that will keep all winter.

EARLY BARLETTA—Small white, said to be the earliest of all; quite similar to the queen.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.



mand, but Red and White are used to some extent. Sow forty to sixty pounds of black seed to the acre to raise sets.

BOTTOM ONION SETS—Are grown from seed that has been sown too thick to attain a large size. The small onions thus obtained are planted out, and are ready in a short time to pull as green onions for the table or bunched for the market. If left to stand they make ripe onions of the best quality, and come to maturity some six weeks earlier than a crop grown direct from the seed. Yellow sets are most in de-

PARSLEY

French, *Persil*; German, *Petersilie*; Spanish, *Perejil*.

Parsley is very generally used for garnishing also for seasoning soups and stews. It can be used fresh from the garden, or dried and rubbed into a fine powder, when it can be bottled for winter use. It becomes finer and more beautifully curled if cut frequently. As the seed germinates slowly, it should be soaked a few hours in warm water, and sown in drills a foot apart and half an inch deep, as early in spring as possible. Thin to three or four inches apart. Thrives best in deep, rich soil.

MOSS CURLED, or FERN-LEAVED—A beautiful fern or moss-like variety. The best for garnishing.

FINE TRIPLE CURLED—Fine for seasoning; also good for table decoration.

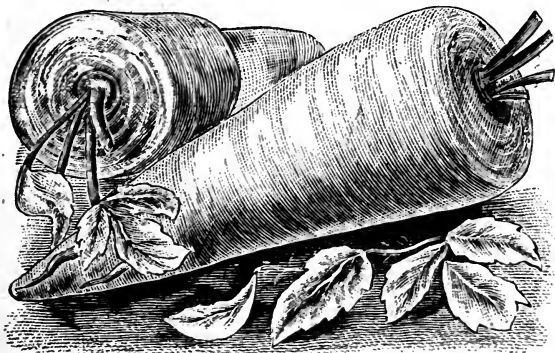


Triple Curled Parsley

PARSNIP

French, *Panais*; German, *Pastinake*; Spanish, *Chirivía*.

The Parsnip is nutritious and wholesome, with a sugar sweetness peculiar to itself, and is superior both for the table and for stock feeding. It yields a large crop, and is said to be more valuable for dairy cows than either the carrot or turnip. As the seed germinates very slowly, sow as early in spring as possible, in drills fifteen inches apart, on deeply cultivated, rich, loamy soil. Keep clear of weeds, and thin to three or four inches apart. The roots are improved by freezing.



Hollow Crown

LONG DUTCH SUGAR—A fine-flavored, standard variety. Long, large roots. Sweet and sugary.

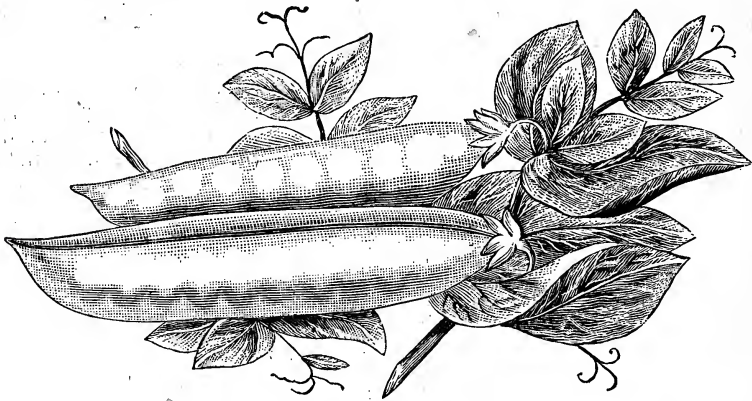
HOLLOW CROWN—Fine, smooth roots. The best for general use. Productive and excellent.

PEAS.

French, *Pois*; German, *Erbse*; Spanish, *Guisante*.

While almost any soil will produce good peas, yet, like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment and careful cultivation. Well-rotted stable manure and bone dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of the greatest importance. For early peas, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in light, well-drained soil and a sunny exposure. For the main crop, a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about four feet apart and three inches deep. Bush those that require it, when six inches high. The field crop may be sown broadcast.

Our Garden Peas have been grown from selected seed, are true to name, have been carefully hand-picked, and are fit for gardeners use at once. We ask our customers not to confound them with the common peas usually found in the market at a low price, which are only fit for field use, or for feeding stock. Our list includes the best kinds, and is sufficiently varied to meet the wants of all.

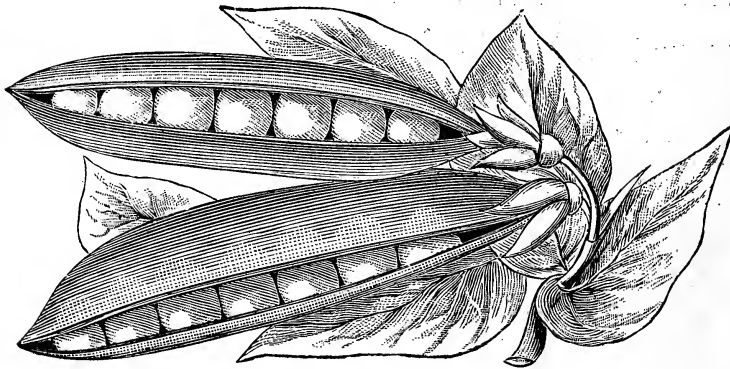


First and Best

FIRST AND BEST—Unsurpassed for early and even ripening. One of the very best for market gardeners, as the whole crop ripens within a few days, so that the ground may be cleared and another crop planted. About forty-five days is the average from planting until the whole crop is ready for market.

EARLIEST OF ALL, or ALASKA—Earliest and best of all the blue, smooth varieties, coming into pod as soon as the Extra Early. Height two to two and a half feet.

BLUE PETER, or BLUE TOM THUMB—Grows about nine inches high; extremely early; pods good length and well filled; the ripe peas are blue, smooth, round, and fair size.



American Wonder

AMERICAN WONDER

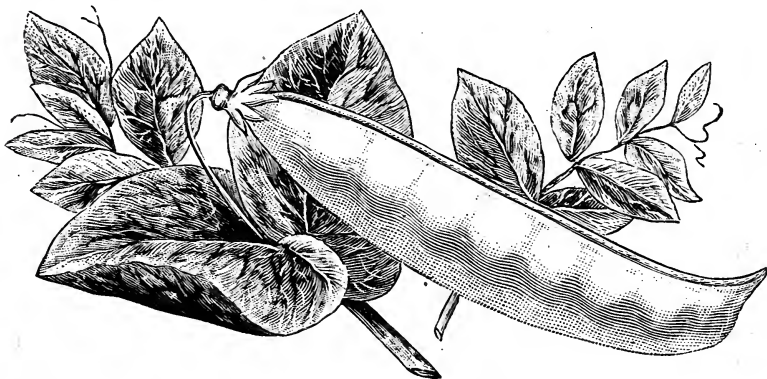
One of the earliest sweet wrinkled kinds in cultivation; constantly coming into more general use. It is a wonderfully productive dwarf variety, the pods being large and well filled. The pea is rather above the average in size, and very sweet and delicious. Height nine inches.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

PEAS==CONTINUED

resembles the American Wonder, but the plants are larger and more vigorous; quite distinct from that of the Premium Gem.

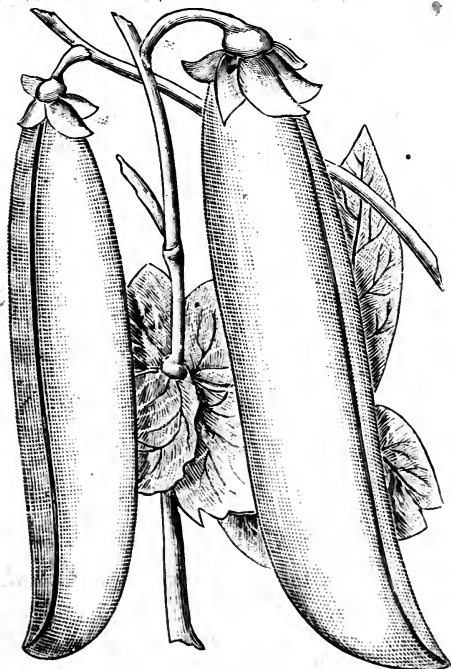
McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—A sweet, wrinkled pea, coming in a little later than the American Wonder; grows taller, and continues in bearing longer. The quality of the pea is very superior. Height fifteen inches.



THE
STANDARD
SWEET
WRINKLED
PEA

Premium Gem

PREMIUM GEM—One of the earliest dwarf, green, wrinkled varieties; nearly as early as the American Wonder. The vine is very productive, growing to a height of from twelve to fifteen inches. The pods are large and filled with very large peas of excellent quality. This is the leading kind among market gardeners.

**Gradus.**

GRADUS—This valuable creation fills a place not heretofore occupied by any kind of peas, especially for the home garden. It is extra early, producing immense pods that are filled with large sweet wrinkled dark green peas of finest quality. Height three feet. Every family and gardener should try it.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER—A green, wrinkled sort bearing fine, broad pods. Comes in next after the Gems. A popular market kind and used extensively by canners. Height two and a half feet.

EVERBEARING—Large sweet wrinkled; medium early; large pods; cooks quickly; perhaps not quite as sugary as some others, but very desirable. Height one and a half to two feet.

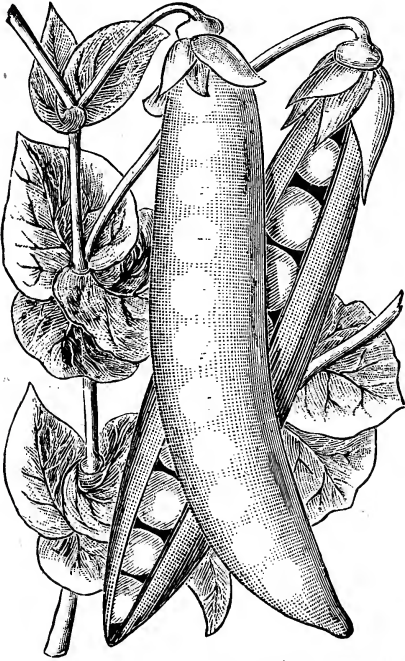
ABUNDANCE—Medium early, very sweet and wrinkled; peas fair size, pods well filled. Next in earliness to Advancer. Height one and a half to two feet.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—Another favorite among the sweet wrinkled varieties. Vines medium height, very prolific; peas medium size, dark green, fine flavored. Excellent for canning.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

PEAS==CONTINUED

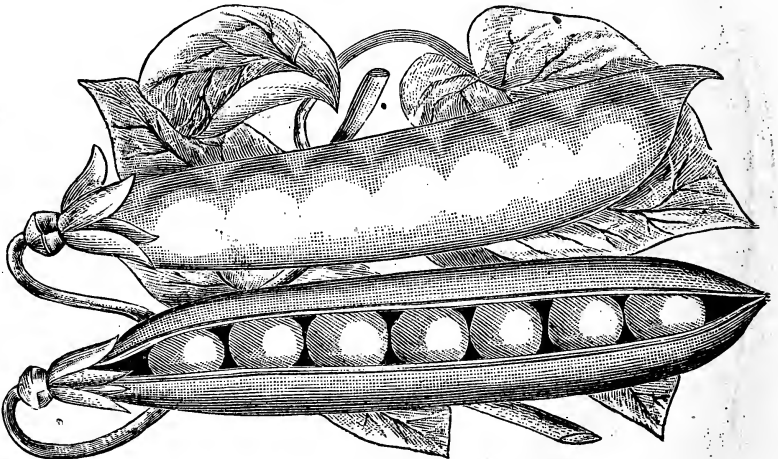
to be of great merit. Peas large wrinkled, very sweet; pods enormous and well filled. Height four feet; medium late.



Champion of England

LARGE WHITE MARROW-

FAT—A leading kind for the main crop; of vigorous growth; pods long, and well filled with large, smooth peas, that are of a creamy color, and very handsome when ripe; four feet.



Large White Marrowfat

FIELD PEAS—White Marrowfat, Black-eyed Marrowfat, Blue or Green, Small White, and Sweet Wrinkled. These are sown broadcast and fed to stock along with the vines, when green, or left to ripen and sent to market to be made into split peas, or used for other food purposes.

TELEPHONE—This variety has now come into general use, and is acknowledged

YORKSHIRE HERO—One of the largest sweet wrinkled kinds; vines strong and spreading; pods of good size and well filled; much in use, and has enjoyed a long popularity; medium late; bears a long time; height two and a half feet.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The leading late sweet wrinkled pea. Vines large, luxuriant, and very prolific. For either family use or the market garden it has no superior; five feet.

STRATAGEM—A sweet, wrinkled variety, introduced from England. Vines not large, but of vigorous growth, producing a heavy crop; beautiful, long pods, well filled with large peas of good quality; two feet.

HEROINE—Extremely productive; medium height; large, well-filled pods, of large wrinkled, very sweet peas. Quality superior in all respects.

GIANT SUGAR EDIBLE PODDED—Pods are intended to be cooked and eaten same as string beans. This variety grows some four feet high; pods tender and succulent.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Similar to White Marrowfat, but the vine is smaller, and the pea has a black eye. Yields heavily; three feet.

∴ PEPPER ∴

French, *Piment*; German, *Pfeffer*; Spanish, *Pimiento*.

The Pepper is extensively used for pickling and seasoning, and is a valuable stimulant to the production of eggs when fed to fowls.

Sow the seeds early in hot-beds, or later, when the weather becomes warm, in open beds; when two or three inches high, transplant to a warm, mellow soil, in rows eighteen inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Guano and hen manure are excellent fertilizers, and will greatly increase the yield.

All peppers when green, or even when full grown, are green in color, but when fully ripe are bright red, except that there are a few kinds, not much in use, that are yellow when ripe.

— **LONG RED CAYENNE**—Brilliant coral-red pods, three or four inches long, and a prolific bearer. Very pungent, and used very largely with pickles when green.

CHILI—Produces small, pointed pods, that are a brilliant scarlet, and very pungent when ripe. Used largely in the manufacture of pepper sauce.



Sweet Spanish, or Mountain

LARGE SQUASH, or TOMATO SHAPED—Pods short, thick, and ribbed. They are very productive; fleshy and mild, and excellent for pickling.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE—A large, mild, thick-fleshed variety. One of the best for stuffed pickles.

SWEET SPANISH, or MOUNTAIN—Similar to the Large Bell, but usually larger. Excellent for pickling and stuffing.

RUBY KING—In shape like the Bull Nose; of large size, very sweet, valuable for stuffing for pickles or dressed as a table vegetable.

RED CHERRY—The pods are small, round, glossy scarlet, and very handsome when ripe. Excellent for mixing with pickles.

— **LONG RED**—This kind is planted to produce the article known as "Dried Chili," constantly found in the California and Mexican markets. It is large at the stem, tapering to a point at the tip, measuring three to five inches in length. Seeds and pods very pungent. Esteemed for seasoning various dishes.

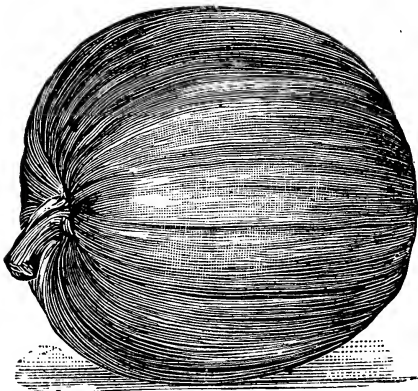
PUMPKIN

French, *Potiron*; German, *Kurbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza*.

Pumpkins, though sometimes used for cooking, do not compare favorably, as a table vegetable, with the finer varieties of Squash, but are better adapted and more profitable for stock feeding. They do not require as rich soil as Melons, and the hills should be farther apart; otherwise the treatment should be the same. Care should be taken to keep the different varieties apart, and also to keep them well separated from other vining plants, as they readily amalgamate and deteriorate.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

PUMPKIN—Continued.



Large Yellow, or Connecticut Field

not thick, but on account of its enormous size yields a very large amount of feed per acre. Also used for the table.

LARGE YELLOW, or CONNECTICUT FIELD — A large, round variety, sometimes depressed at the ends; rind of a deep, glossy yellow. Vines vigorous and very productive. If protected will keep well till midwinter.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE — Large, flat, dishing at the ends; flesh very thick, sweet and nutritious. More nearly related to the Squash than the Large Yellow. Fine for the table.

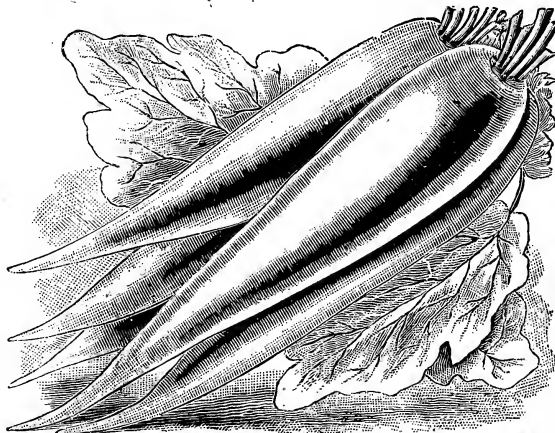
CUSHAW, or CROOK-NECK — A large, productive kind, having a solid neck, resembling the Winter Crookneck Squash. Flethy and excellent.

MAMMOTH—The largest known, often weighing over one hundred pounds. Oval round, deep orange, slightly mottled; flesh

RADISH

French, *Radis*; German, *Rettig*; Spanish, *Rabano*.

The Radish is cultivated for its root, which should be eaten when young and tender, as in maturing it becomes strong, tough and pithy. It should be sown for early use as soon as the ground can be well prepared, and for succession, at intervals of two or three weeks throughout the season, in rich, loose, warm soil, as the quality depends largely on its rapid growth. Sow in rows a foot apart, and thin to two inches in the row by using the largest ones as soon as of sufficient size for the table. Keep free from weeds and well watered. In the heat of summer select a cool, shady place,



Early Long Scarlet
or...
Wood's Early Frame

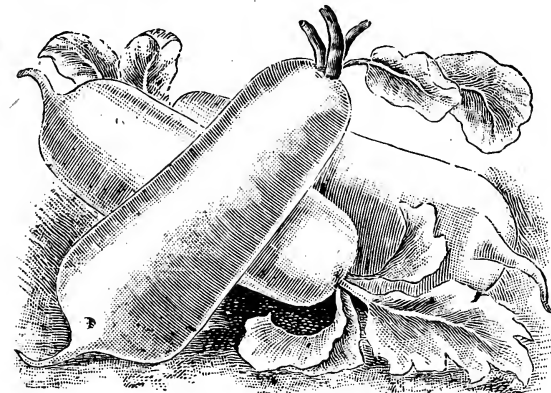
The Leading Variety
either for the
Family or Market Garden

From six to eight inches long, standing nearly half above ground; bright scarlet, smooth, crisp, tender and mild.

EARLY LONG, BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED — Something new in the way of a long radish, and proving itself very useful and worthy of general cultivation; color strikingly bright scarlet, tip white; general appearance very attractive. It is extra early, and the flesh is very tender. Valuable for forcing or open ground.

RADISH—Continued.

grown; pure white, long, tender, and sweet; a favorite also for its beauty of form and rapid growth.

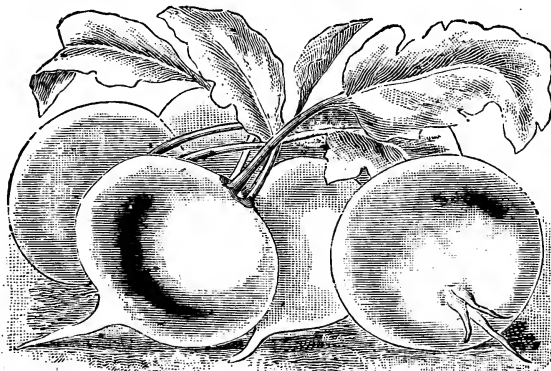


French Breakfast

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped—Similar in shape and size to the Scarlet Turnip-Rooted, only that the under side of the bulb and taproot are white.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP ROOTED

The leading turnip-shaped kind. Deep scarlet, small taproot; very crisp and tender. Of rapid growth, and if sown with others, the first ready for the table. One of the best for forcing.



Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted

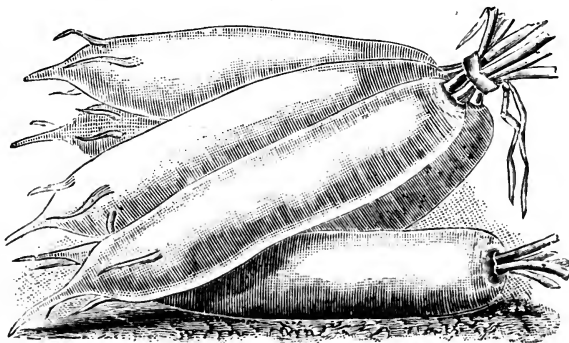
EARLY DEEP SCARLET HALF-LONG

A handsome variety, resembling the Olive-Shaped, but of a deeper scarlet, and having a smaller top. Flesh tender and of the best quality; good for forcing.

NON-PLUS ULTRA, or EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET FORCING—A handsome early kind. Deep scarlet, smooth and crisp; very showy when served with the White Turnip-Rooted.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED—The best white turnip-shaped variety; pure white, small top, mild and crisp. Ready for the table in six weeks after planting.

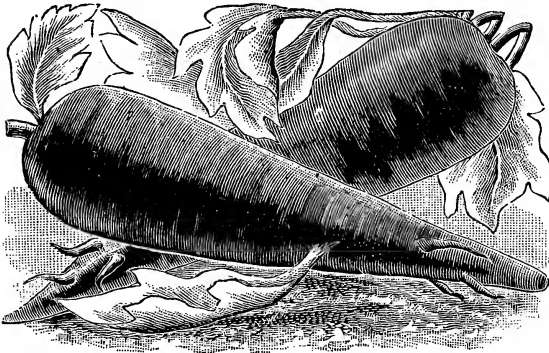
IMPROVED CHARTIER—Roots long, tapering rather abruptly and attaining a very large size. Of rapid growth, it is soon ready for the table, remaining crisp and tender till fully grown. Color, scarlet above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white and mild flavored.



Improved Chartier

EARLY OLIVE-SHAPED, or HALF-LONG SCARLET—An excellent variety, of rapid growth; skin thin; flesh rose-tinted and very tender; two or three inches long, with slender taproot.

FRENCH BREAKFAST, or HALF-LONG WHITE TIPPED—Medium size, of quick growth, crisp and tender; terminates more abruptly than the Half-Long Scarlet; lower end and taproot white.

RADISH—Continued.

Long Black Spanish

GOLDEN GLOBE or GOLDEN SUMMER—Smooth, bright, golden skin, perfect globe shape and of quick growth. Popular in some localities.

SCARLET CHINA, Winter—A half-long variety, largest near the taproot; skin bright scarlet; flesh firm and more pungent than most others. It is easily kept all winter.

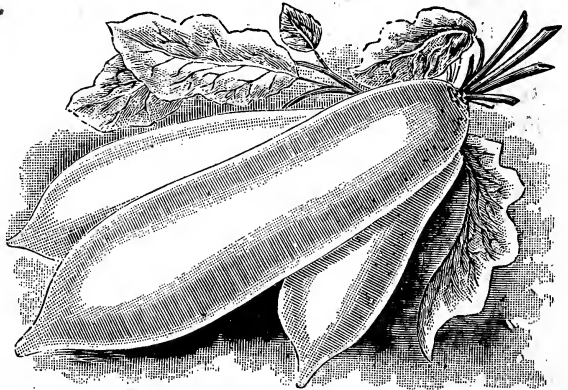
MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA, or WHITE CHINA.

Extensively grown by the Chinese, who introduced it into California. It has now become popular among all classes. Very large and cylindrical, terminating abruptly, with little taproot; mild and tender, and keeps well all winter. The skin and flesh are of a transparent white.

WHITE STRASBURG—One of the best of the large summer sorts; it covers a long season, as it is good when quite small. The roots are long, very white, crisp, and tender.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Roots round or top-shaped; skin black; flesh very white, fine grained and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

LONG BLACK SPANISH, Fall or Winter—Very hardy, and good for winter use. If stored in sand, will keep good all winter. The roots, which present a rusty, black appearance, are large, firm, and not liable to become pithy.



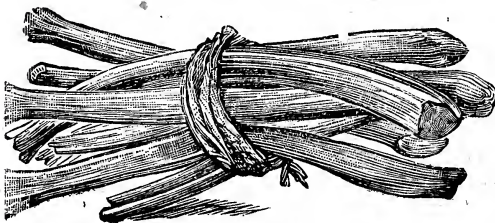
Mammoth California, or White China

R A P E

DWARF ESSEX, for Sowing—This plant is used for pasture or for turning under as a green manure; valuable for sheep. Sow in drills at the rate of five pounds to the acre, or broadcast ten pounds.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT

French, *Rhubarbe*; German, *Rhabarber*; Spanish, *Ruibarbo Bastardo*.



Rhubarb

Rhubarb is extensively raised near all large cities, and should be more generally grown, as it is ready for use before most kinds of fruit are in the market. Its culture is very simple, and it yields every spring an abundance of leaf stocks, which are delicious when made into pies, tarts, and sauce. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches. In the fall, trench or subsoil a piece of ground, manure very heavily, and trans-

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

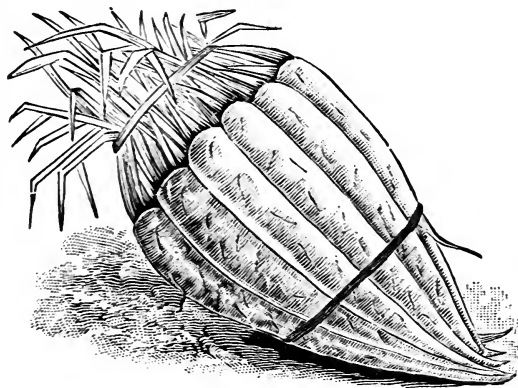
RHUBARB—Continued.

stalks as they appear, to prevent the plants from exhausting themselves by running to seed. The seed cannot be relied on to produce the same variety.

plant the young roots into it, three feet apart each way. Give a heavy dressing of manure annually, and cut off the seed

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

French, *Salsifis*; German, *Hafer-Wurzel*; Spanish, *Ostra Vegetal*.



Salsify

Salsify is a nutritious and wholesome vegetable, having the appearance of a small parsnip; in flavor closely resembling oysters, for which it is, in that respect, a good substitute. It is rapidly coming into more general use. Sow early in the spring in drills a foot apart, and when two or three inches high thin out to three or four inches. Its general culture is the same as that recommended for carrots. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain in the ground during winter, or may be stored in dry earth or sand.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The leading variety; produces a large crop of straight, smooth roots.

LARGE WHITE—An early kind; tender and excellent.

SPINAGE

French, *Epinard*; German, *Spinat*; Spanish, *Espinaca*.

A wholesome, palatable, hardy vegetable, much used for greens. It is easily grown, and may be had during the entire season. It will grow on almost any soil, but is more tender and succulent when grown in soil heavily manured and well pulverized. For a summer crop, sow early, in drills a foot apart, and thin gradually to six inches apart. For early spring use, sow in the fall, and protect in cold climates with a covering of straw. It should be cut back, using only the young leaves; as the old ones are tough and stringy.



Spinage

SAVOY LEAVED—A very early variety, of upright growth and pointed leaves, which are crinkled, like Savoy Cabbage. Grows quickly and seeds early. Plant in autumn for early spring use.

ROUND SUMMER—An excellent variety for early spring sowing. The leaves are round, thick, and fleshy. Good for early market gardening.

SPINAGE—Continued.

may be sown as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared.

VICTORIA—This variety produces the largest leaves of any, yielding an enormous crop. Excellent for the family or market garden.

LARGE PRICKLY SEEDED—The hardiest kind, and may be sown in the fall, only requiring protection during the most severe frosts. The seed is prickly, the leaves rather long and pointed, but thick and succulent.

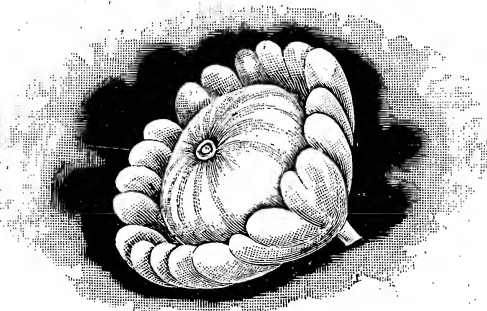
LONG STANDING—An improved variety, having thick leaves, that remain tender longer than any other, and on this account one of the best for market gardeners.

SQUASH

French, *Courge*; German, *Kuerbis*; Spanish, *Calabaza Tomtanera*

Squashes are extensively grown, and embrace many distinct varieties. Their easy cultivation, enormous yield, and nutritious qualities, render the larger kinds one of the best and most profitable crops for stock feeding. The summer varieties are ready for the table early in the season, while the winter sorts can be kept until the early kinds are again in the market. All kinds thrive best in loose, rich soil, under the same treatment as that recommended for Melons. The seed should not be planted till danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm. Plant the summer varieties four feet apart each way, and the winter kinds eight feet.

SUMMER VARIETIES



Early White Bush Scallop

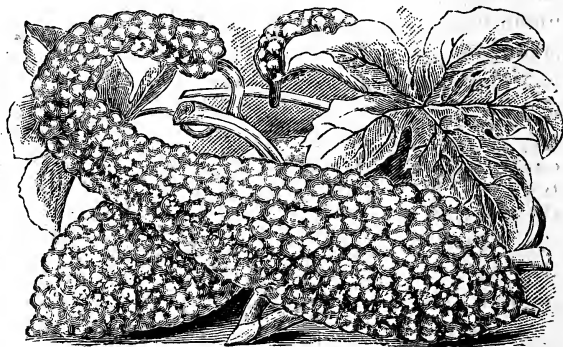
PERFECT GEM—A variety coming into bearing later than the early summer kinds; rather small, round, slightly ribbed; flesh pale yellow; dry when cooked; rich and sweet. A prolific bearer.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—

An early prolific kind, having a solid, curved neck; the skin is yellow, thin, hard, and very warty; flesh tender and of good quality.



MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—Twice the size of the ordinary Summer Crookneck; also earlier and more warty; a decided advance on the old kind.

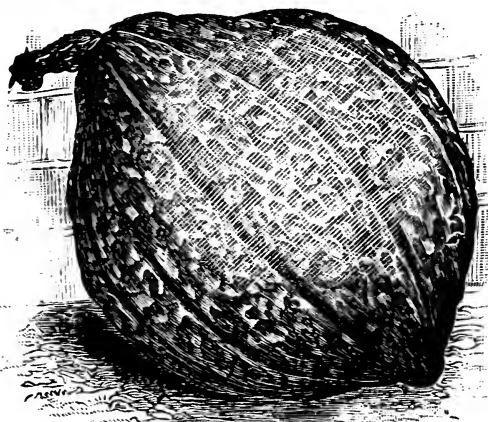


Summer Crookneck

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

SQUASH—Continued . . .**LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES**

AMERICAN TURBAN, or ESSEX HYBRID—A medium-sized variety; rind dark orange-colored; flesh deep yellow, thick, fine grained, rich and sweet. It can be kept without difficulty till late in the season.

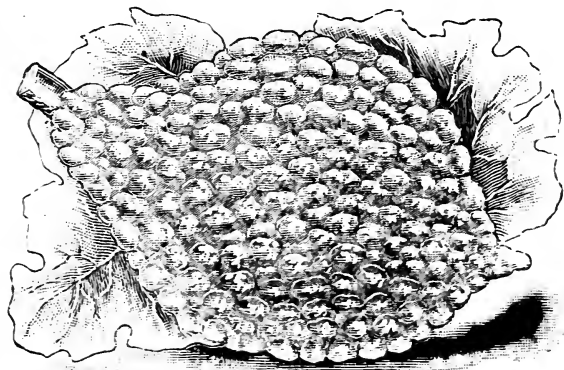
**Boston Marrow**

any other winter squash. Mottled deep orange and cream color; flesh dark yellow, thick, fine-grained, dry and sweet. Superior for family use or the market garden.

HUBBARD—One of the best and most popular kinds; rind bluish-green, and very hard; flesh remarkably dry, either baked or boiled, and not surpassed in richness and sweetness by any. It is also easily kept all winter.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—

The same in size, shape, and quality as the well-known Hubbard Squash, except that it is of a bright red or golden color and somewhat earlier. It is also a long keeper. Considered by expert judges to be one of the very best fall and winter sorts yet introduced.

**Hubbard**

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest variety grown, having attained a weight of over two hundred pounds. Round, flattened at the ends; rind deep orange; flesh dark yellow, thick and very nutritious. Sometimes used for the table, but more desirable for stock feeding. It is a good keeper.

FIELD MARROW—A mixture of marrow varieties to be planted for feeding dairy cows and other stock. Yields a large crop.

SUGAR CANE

The climate of the Pacific Coast south of the Columbia River, and the soil of most of the valleys and river bottoms, are so similar to those of the Southern States, Hawaiian and West India Islands, where the sorghum canes form so large and profitable a staple, it is surprising that more attention is not paid to their cultivation, and especially

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

SUGAR CANE—*Continued.*

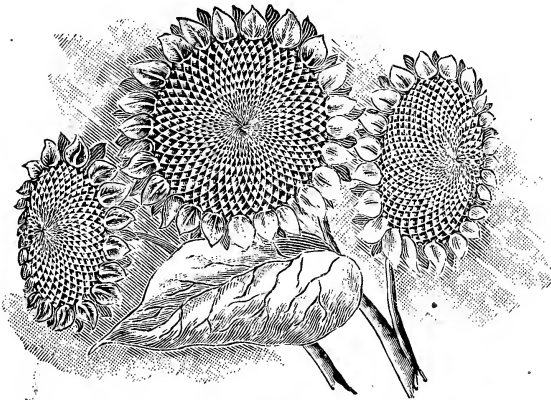
profitable crops for cattle feeding known to the husbandman. We offer the two best varieties, and believe it will be to the advantage of farmers to give them a trial for the production of both sugar and syrup, and for stock feeding. Cultivation the same as for corn.

EARLY AMBER—Early and of rapid growth, best for sugar and syrup, making a rich amber-colored syrup, and granulating into sugar beautifully.

EARLY ORANGE—Of more vigorous growth, and but little later than the Amber. It is good for sugar and syrup, and on account of its unusually large yield is the most profitable for stock feeding.

SUNFLOWER

The Sunflower justly demands more attention than it has yet been accorded. Its uses are varied; the leaves are good for stock, the seeds for poultry and the



Mammoth Russian

when it is known that they afford one of the most prolific and

manufacture of oil, and the stocks and heads for fuel. It has also proved itself a powerful and valuable absorbent of miasma. It is hardy and easily grown. If the large central head, which matures first, is cut off as soon as ripe, it will increase the size and yield of succeeding heads. Cultivate the same as corn. The double varieties are cultivated as flowers. (*See Flower List.*)

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN —
The largest and most productive variety.

TOBACCO

It was at first thought that Tobacco could only be successfully grown in a semi-tropical climate, but the experience of late years has abundantly established the fact that the size of the plants, which diminish in cooler climates, can be compensated for in the increased number of plants to the acre, and that the quality is even superior to that raised in the South. It requires a rich, mellow soil, thoroughly pulverized, and, when possible, enriched with ashes. Sow the seed thinly in beds, as early as they can well be prepared, transplanting when six inches high to rows four feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Hardy, and the best adapted to cool localities and for general use.

HAVANA — Of fine texture, and delicate flavor. Celebrated for its value in the manufacture of fine cigars.



Connecticut Seed Leaf

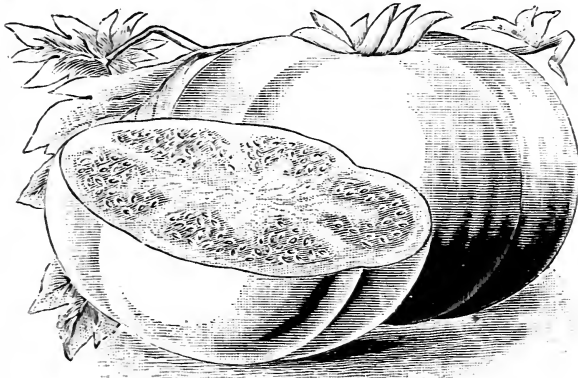
For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

TOMATO

French, *Tomate*; German, *Leibsapfel*; Spanish, *Tomate*.

Marked improvement has recently been made in the Tomato. Its value as a table vegetable can hardly be overestimated. Its healthfulness during the heat of summer, and especially for bilious temperaments, is well known, and a diet composed largely of Tomatoes, both raw and cooked, is a powerful aid in warding off the effects of malaria. The first step toward success, after obtaining good seed, is to produce strong, healthy plants. For early crop sow as soon as desired in hot-beds. When two inches high transplant in the beds to four or five inches apart each way, to give the plants room, and make them bushy; always keeping them well aired. If they crowd each other before time to transplant, root prune by drawing a sharp knife deeply between the plants. When danger of frost is past, transplant to rich, loose soil, keeping well watered and cultivated. For later crop sow in cold frames or open ground, and transplant when four to six inches high.

If possible, support the vines. Thus treated, they will continue in bearing much longer, and the fruit will be greatly improved.



Early Michigan

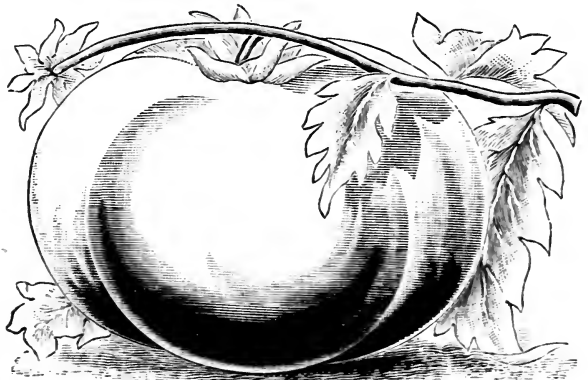
core. Vines large and vigorous. A heavy cropper and one of the earliest.

ACME — Also early and popular. The fruit is smooth, handsome, solid and of good quality. A good bearer. Color dark purplish red. A superior early market variety, and ripens evenly.

PERFECTION — One of the best medium early kinds; round, uniformly smooth; vines very productive; fruit deep scarlet, firm, and of excellent quality. Vines continue long in bearing.

FAVORITE—One of the best for general crop; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing all the season; fruit very large, uniformly smooth, firm, without hard core; ripens medium early; holds its size well till frost. Is very fleshy, with few seeds.

BEAUTY—A distinct variety, uniformly large; color deep crimson, inclining to purple. The vines, which are vigorous, continue to bear large, handsome fruit till the close of the season. It has but few seeds, and its handsomely grained flesh is of superior quality. It has few equals, either for the family or market garden.



Beauty

ATLANTIC PRIZE, Extra Early—A distinctly early variety, of good size and smooth surface. Many of the objections to the usual early kinds, such as under size, deep corrugations, and rough skin, are overcome in the Atlantic Prize.

EARLY MICHIGAN — An extremely smooth, perfectly shaped tomato; solid and without

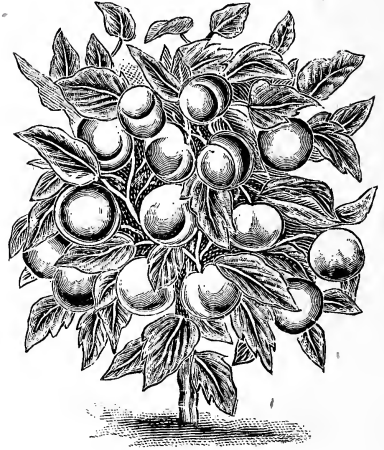
TOMATO—Continued.

DWARF CHAMPION

OR

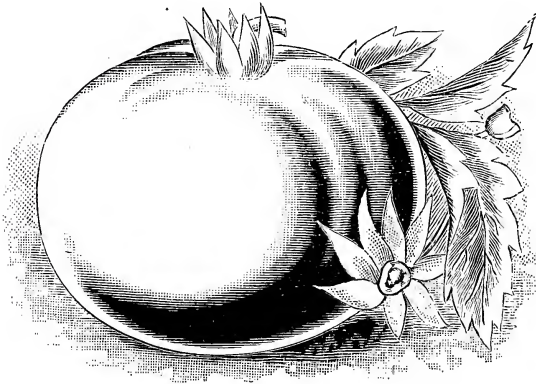
...TREE TOMATO...

The plants grow about two feet high, very strong and vigorous, standing erect without stakes. The fruit is purplish-pink in color, smooth, of medium size, good flavor and without hard core. The plant as a whole is decidedly attractive.



Tree Tomato

TROPHY (*Selected Stock*)—We offer selected stock of this well-known, popular variety. It ripens just after the Perfection; vines vigorous, continuing in bearing till frost; fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, and of the best quality, either fresh for table use or for canning.



Optimus

OPTIMUS — A second early kind; uniform in size; color bright red; smooth and handsome. Our stock is the very best.

IGNOTUM—Many of the very large varieties of Tomato have the objection of being coarse, without flavor, and having a hard core. The Ignotum is a very large kind, without these features; The vines and leaves are large, very productive, fruit the largest, smooth and solid.

THE ARISTOCRAT—Plant dwarf and compact, fruit medium size; rich, glossy red; smooth and solid. Fine for private gardens.

NEW STONE—A large Tomato of good quality; round or apple shaped, and very uniform; deep red in color and exceedingly heavy.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very handsome when prepared for the table; flesh rich and of superior quality.

RED PEAR-SHAPED, YELLOW PLUM, RED CHERRY — Small, handsome Tomatoes, resembling the different fruits named; used for pickles, preserves, and ornamentation. Seed sold separate or mixed.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

TURNIP

French, *Navet*; German, *Steckrube*; Spanish, *Nabo Común*.

The Turnip is a nutritious, wholesome vegetable, of fine texture and delicate flavor, and easily affected by soil and cultivation. White-fleshed varieties are apt to deteriorate in quality if overgrown or left in the ground too long after maturing. The best results are obtained in rich, mellow soil, adding, if possible, a dressing of wood ashes. Rotted manure should be avoided, having a tendency to make turnips rough, wormy and strong. They are hardy and may, in mild climates, be sown as soon after rain as the ground can be prepared, either broadcast or in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep, thinning to six inches apart in the drill. The Ruta Baga, which is extensively grown for feeding stock during winter, is sown later, in rows two or three feet apart, and thinned to ten inches in the row. Both Ruta Bagas and Turnips may be kept through the winter by storing in a cool, dry place, and covering with straw, or by burying in clean, dry sand. Our list includes the choicest varieties.

WHITE-FLESHED KINDS

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN—This variety is ready for the table sooner, after planting, than any other yet introduced. Top small, erect, strap-leaved; bulb a deep purple above, white underneath; flesh white, firm and delicate. Remains tender and in condition for the table a long time.

WHITE MILAN—Same as above, but pure white.

Early

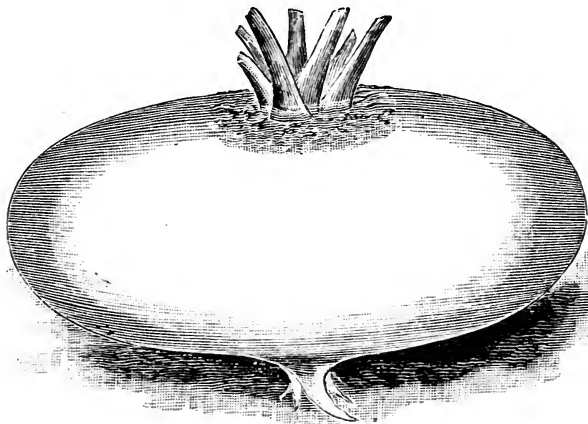
..WHITE

..FLAT

..DUTCH

Strap

Leaved



An

Excellent

Early

Garden

Variety

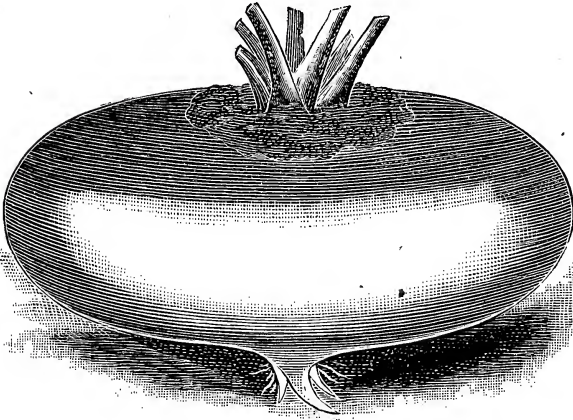
A leading white-fleshed variety, and one of the best, either for the family, market garden, or field crop. It is of medium size, and produces a large crop. The flesh is firm, but tender, and of a superior, rich, buttery flavor. A good keeper.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—Globular white variety, usually attaining a very large size. Extensively grown for stock-feeding. The leaves are also used for greens. It is hardy, and may remain in the ground all winter. Yields a very large crop.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE—A pure white smooth-skinned Turnip, growing in good soil to a very large size; almost perfect globe-shaped; good for stock or table. This and the White Norfolk are called Winter Turnip in many portions of the South.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

TURNIP--CONTINUED



~ EARLY ~

PURPLE TOP

Strap-Leaved

The Standard
Purple Top Turnip

One of the best and most universally grown. Small, erect top, round-flat; purplish red above, white underneath; flesh firm, but very tender and sweet. Of quick growth, it is soon ready for the table, and keeps well.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

A large, globe-shaped variety; purple above ground; it is handsome and of excellent quality, and recommended both for the family garden and field crop.

SEVEN TOP

A variety cultivated for its large tops, which are excellent for greens. Much used in the South.

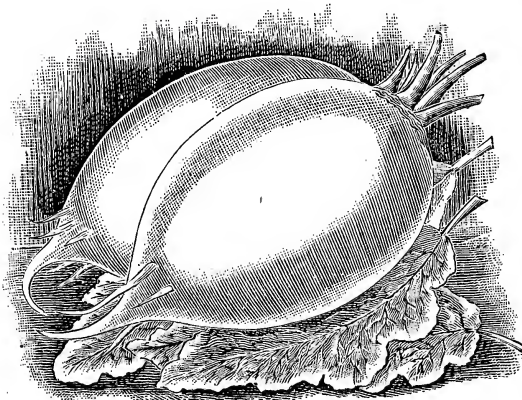


Seven Top



WHITE EGG

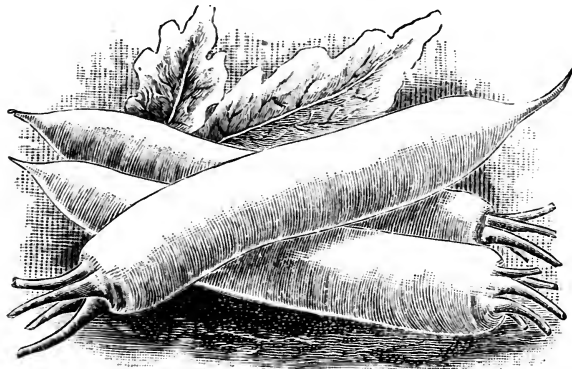
An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing much above ground. It is pure white, smooth, and handsome; flesh tender and excellent. It is of rapid growth, and recommended for early fall planting.



White Egg

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

TURNIP--CONTINUED



Cow Horn

COW CORN

-- or --

LONG WHITE

A distinct variety, having a long, slightly curved root, somewhat resembling a carrot. It is white, with a green tint near the top, growing partly above ground; flesh tender, sweet, and of fine quality. Can be sown early for fall and winter use.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—Round, medium size, light yellow; stained with purple on top. Produces a large crop; is hardy and keeps well; flesh very firm, but tender and sweet.

EARLY YELLOW PURPLE-TOP—A handsome yellow-fleshed kind; ready for the table very early; light purple above, yellow underneath; round flat, flesh fine-grained, tender, and sweet.

ORANGE JELLY, or ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL—One of the best yellow-fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe-shaped; flesh fine-grained, firm, sweet, and of superior flavor. Keeps well all winter.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE—Large, rather globe-shaped; yellow, tinted with green on top, flesh sweet and of good quality. It is hardy; produces a large crop, and keeps well. Good both for the table and field crop.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES

Ruta Bagas are larger and coarser in flesh than Turnips, but yield more weight per acre, and are richer and more nutritious, and for these reasons preferred for stock-feeding, for which they are very profitable. They are also used on the table. They yield best in a rich, strong soil.

PURPLE-TOP SWEDE, or YELLOW RUTA BAGA—A large variety, growing much above ground; is hardy, and should be sown as early as the ground can be prepared; ashy purple on top, yellow underneath. A large cropper and good keeper.

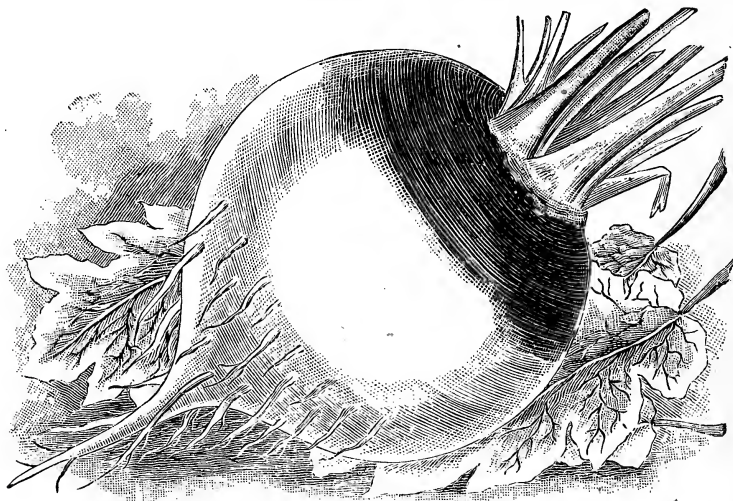
MONARCH—This is a tankard-shaped sort; color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below. The flesh is of a rich yellow, fine grained, and of the best quality. The roots grow much above ground, making them easier to harvest than most globe-shaped varieties. Sometimes called Elephant.

LAING'S PURPLE-TOP—Grows large; quite early; good keeper; strap-leaved; good for table or stock.

BANGHOLM—A smooth, handsome, large variety, introduced from England, where it is much prized for its many good qualities. Superior for stock, and, on account of its flesh, better for the table than some others.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

RUTA BAGAS, or SWEDES—Continued.



Champion Purple-Top.

CHAMPION PURPLE-TOP—An improved variety of the Yellow Purple-Top; oval in form; very large, hardy and productive; flesh deep yellow, sweet and nutritious. Keeps well. One of the best.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE-TOP—A variety closely resembling the Champion; grows to a very large size, and is of excellent quality; flesh very firm. Easily kept all winter.

SWEET RUSSIAN, or WHITE RUTA BAGA—The only white-fleshed Ruta Baga in general cultivation; is hardy, easily grown, large, and yields as heavy a crop as the best yellow kinds; flesh fine grained and solid, but tender and well flavored; good for stock, and desirable for the table.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, SWEET AND POT HERBS

NO GARDEN is complete without having some space devoted to Sweet, Medicinal, and Pot Herbs. Every housewife frequently finds this department indispensable. They can be used both fresh from the bed in summer, and dry from the store-room in winter. Most kinds here given are of easy cultivation. Sow early in well-prepared, rich soil, keeping thoroughly cultivated and watered. For winter use, gather the tender boughs when first in bloom, drying in an airy place in the shade. As soon as sufficiently dry, pack in boxes, being careful to exclude all dampness and air. Some kinds lose their strength and aroma so rapidly that the only way to preserve them is to pulverize them as soon as dry, pack closely in bottles, and cork tightly.

ANISE—*Pimpinella Anisum*.—For garnishing and seasoning. The seeds are also used medicinally. They have a powerful aroma, are tonic, and frequently beneficial in cases of colic and dyspepsia. Annual.

BALM—*Melissa Officinalis*.—A fragrant, lemon-scented herb, used for making Balm tea or Balm wine. It is easily grown from the seed, or multiplied by dividing the roots. The tea is a febrifuge, possessing considerable virtue, and the wine excellent to allay thirst. Hardy perennial.

BASIL, Sweet—*Ocimum Basilicum*.—The leaves and topshoots are used for seasoning soups, stews, and sauces. Hardy annual.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

HERBS—Continued.

and confectionery. Hardy perennial.

CARAWAY—*Carum Carui*.—Cultivated for the seed, which is used extensively in cakes

CARAWAY—For flavoring. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of well-preserved seed for the use of Druggists, Bakers and Confectioners.

CATNIP—*Nepeta Cataira*.—A mild Nervine. As a tea it is excellent for children. For winter use, remove the plant by the root, and dry as other herbs. Hardy perennial.

CORIANDER—*Coriandrum Sativum*.—The seed, which has a pleasant and powerful aroma, is used medicinally, in confectionery and for flavoring liquors. The leaves are used for garnishing. Care should be taken to harvest the seed when perfectly dry, and not to bruise the leaves or break the stems more than is necessary, as the sap imparts a disagreeable odor which injures the quality of the seed. Hardy annual.

DILL—*Anethum Graveolens*.—A hardy annual, the seeds of which are aromatic, warm, and pungent, and are used medicinally in cases of colic, and to correct flatulence. They are also used to flavor soups and stews, and in pickles. The leaves possess similar qualities, and can be used in the same manner as the seeds.

FENNEL, Sweet—*Feniculum vulgare*.—The leaves are used for ornament, also much esteemed for flavoring fish sauces. The seeds have an agreeable aroma, and are used in confectionery, for flavoring and medicinally. Hardy annual.

HYSSOP—*Hyssopus officinalis*.—The leaves and flowers are the parts used, and have a warm, aromatic, pungent taste. Medicinally it is a tonic and expectorant, acting on the bronchial tubes, and is beneficial in cases of asthma and catarrh. A hardy perennial, maturing best in a dry, sandy soil. The Hyssop of Scripture is supposed to be a species of the caper.

LAVENDER—*Lavendula vera*.—So called from its extensive use by the Romans in the bath. It is cultivated for the powerful and delicious fragrance of its flowers, which should be gathered when in full bloom, dried quickly, and carefully protected from the air and moisture. Hardy perennial.

MARJORAM, Sweet—*Origanum Marjorana*.—A perennial in warm climates, but unable to withstand severe winters. The young shoots and leaves are peculiarly aromatic, and are used for flavoring, either fresh from the garden or dried.

ROSEMARY—*Rosmarinus Officinalis*.—The leaves have a pungent odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. The dry leaves lose strength rapidly. Hardy perennial.

RUE—*Ruta graveolens*.—A stimulant in medicine, but, on account of its powerful acrid effect, should be used with great care. The plant should not be allowed to run to seed. The young shoots should be cut before the seed matures, or they lose their strength. Hardy perennial.

SAGE—*Salvia officinalis*.—Sage is used, almost universally, as a condiment for relishes and flavoring. Used medicinally, it is diuretic in effect, producing gentle perspiration. It is a hardy perennial, that should have rich soil and thorough cultivation. Cut the young shoots just before blooming, dry quickly in the shade, and store carefully, or pulverize and bottle.

SAVORY, Summer—*Satureia Hortensia*.—Cultivated for the young shoots, which are dried and used for flavoring soups, dressings and meats. It is a hardy annual, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared.

SORREL—*Rumex acetosa*.—A hardy perennial plant, much prized by the French. It has a sour taste, and is used as a salad, and by some in soups and sauces. Can be propagated by dividing the roots. To secure a good growth of leaves, cut out the flower stalks as they appear.

THYME—*Thymus vulgaris*.—A hardy perennial, a warm, pungent, and very aromatic plant, much used for flavoring soups, dressings, etc. It is also a nervine, and tea made from the leaves is used with good effect in cases of nervous headache. It can be used either fresh or dried. Plant as soon as the ground can be prepared.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA—*Medicago sativa*.—Alfalfa, also known as Lucerne, is one of the most valuable forage plants, yielding a prodigious amount of feed, which is relished



Alfalfa

by all kinds of stock, and is very nutritious. It should be cut just before coming into bloom. The hay is especially valuable for dairy cows. As soon as cut it immediately commences to grow; and during the hottest and driest weather, when other grasses are parched and withered, it remains fresh and green, and grows as rapidly as ever. On the low lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers it is not an unusual thing to harvest five or six crops of hay from the same field in one season without irrigation, and the same result is obtained on high, dry lands where irrigation is resorted to. Notwithstanding its great yield, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it, making barren land fertile and productive. It will not succeed on hard, clayey soils. It sends down a strong taproot, and soils suited to this peculiarity of the plant are best adapted to its complete success. Its roots, in seeking moisture, penetrate to incredible depths. It should not be sown where water stands near the surface. Where the taproots can reach moisture, if a good stand be obtained, even though the surface remains dry, a luxuriant growth will be sustained.

When well set, it will endure severe winters, and has proved itself a valuable and profitable crop in every State in the Union. Experience has demonstrated, that in most soils reseeding should be resorted to at intervals of about six years, and in many districts in the cattle region of the Southwest fresh seeding every year has proved profitable. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Sow from twenty to thirty pounds of seed to the acre, and harrow or brush it in well. Seeding thick will produce fine stocks—a desirable feature—either in hay or pasture. The seed should be sown in spring, after danger from freezing the young plants is over, or in the fall, early enough to give it a good stand before frost.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

AS the country becomes settled and lands that have been used for grazing only, are inclosed and devoted to agriculture or the growing of fruits, the question of economically raising and fattening stock for market becomes a most important one. To solve the problem the farmers are fast turning their attention to the raising of Grass and Clover. The region over which our business extends is so vast, and the soil and climate so varied, that no directions can be given suited to all. Our facilities for supplying all kinds of Grass and Clover Seed are unsurpassed. Our stock, of the kinds most in demand, is especially heavy. The great care we take to supply the best quality at moderate prices has resulted in a rapidly increasing business from year to year. Fully appreciating the growing importance of this branch of husbandry, we are constantly adding to our facilities to meet every requirement of our largely increasing trade.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

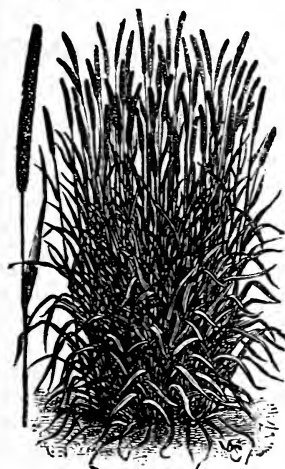
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

RED CLOVER—*Trifolium pratense*.—The standard Clover for all purposes, either pasture, hay, or for improving and enriching the soil. It is hardy, and may be sown at any time when the ground is in condition to receive the seed. It succeeds well on any good soil, and thin, light lands are made fertile and rich by allowing them to remain seeded to it for a number of years. It yields the heaviest crop of any Clover, except Alfalfa, and makes superior hay—especially if mixed with Timothy—either for dairy cows or general use. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, being careful to get it evenly distributed over the ground.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—*Trifolium pratense*.—Similar to Red Clover, but coarser and taller, and considered of more value for reclaiming and enriching waste lands, as it sustains itself, and succeeds sometimes when Red Clover fails. Sow from twelve to fifteen pounds per acre, in time to get the benefit of ample moisture.

WHITE CLOVER—*Trifolium repens*.—A small variety, having a white blossom. It is of a vining nature, spreading rapidly, and will soon cover bare spots if the stand be uneven. It does not attain sufficient height to be profitable for hay, but is superior for pasture, either for cattle or sheep, and unsurpassed for the production of honey. It also makes a beautiful lawn, mixed with Blue Grass. When sown alone, use eight to ten pounds per acre. Harrow the soil until it is very fine before sowing.

TIMOTHY—*Phleum pratense*.—Timothy is indigenous in North America, and takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who first introduced it into England. It is nutritious, and relished by all herbivorous animals, either as pasture or hay. In moist soils it affords excellent pasture in the fall after the hay has been harvested. It should be cut just before or immediately on coming into bloom, as it loses much of its strength and flavor and becomes hard and strawy if allowed to ripen. It is perennial, sods readily on any good soil, and does not fail even on clayey lands when well prepared. It yields a moderately heavy crop of hay that should be well cured to prevent molding, and salted as it is mowed or stacked. To secure a good stand, fifteen to twenty pounds should be sown to the acre.



Timothy

during the season. It is also valuable for bees. It is well calculated to resist both drought and excessive moisture. It is perennial, and produces a mass of long, fibrous roots, which hold the soil, making it useful for permanent pasture on hillsides which are liable to wash. When used alone sow from six to eight pounds per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS—*Dactylus glomerata*.—Also known as Cock's Foot. A tall grass, having large glossy blades. It is justly becoming more popular, as it is one of the best forage grasses known, on account of its rapid growth, being ready for grazing ten to fifteen days earlier than most other kinds, and where the ground is kept moist continues to grow vigorously as fast as eaten off, till late in fall, and in warm localities all winter. It yields a heavy crop of hay, and succeeds well in open timber lands. If intended for hay only, it is usually mixed with Clover, as they both bloom at the same time, and can be cut when at their best. It is perennial, and has a tendency to grow in tufts, and should be sown thick. It succeeds on any good soil, and requires thirty to forty pounds per acre to secure the best results.

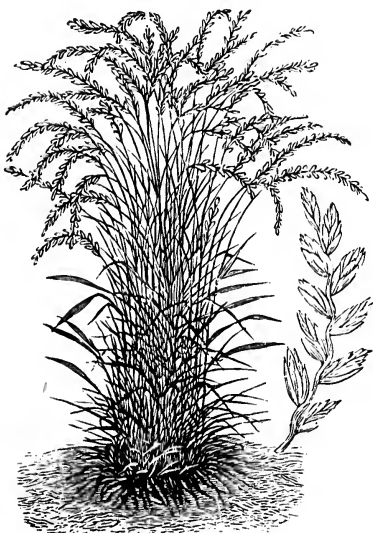


Orchard Grass

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

RED TOP—*Agrostis vulgaris*.—Also known in some sections as Herd's Grass, and by some as English Grass, and Rhode Island Bent Grass. It is perennial, and the best yield is obtained on wet and even marshy land. The blades and stalks are fine, and generally preferred for grazing, but where a good stand is secured it affords a profitable hay crop. The seed is fine and light, and care should be taken to get it sown evenly. The proper quantity is thirty pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—*Poa pratensis*.—One of the best grasses for permanent pasture, furnishing a constant supply of the most nutritious feed during the greater part of the year. It is perennial, and in warm localities, where the ground is kept moist, and it is pastured or frequently cut, to prevent the seed from ripening, will continue to grow luxuriantly the entire year. It is also incomparably the best grass known for lawns and parks, and where covered with fine manure every fall, watered well and evenly, and cut frequently, will furnish a handsome, velvety lawn for years, requiring no resowing. For pasture, sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, but to secure a fine lawn much heavier seeding is required, and not less than eighty pounds should be sown.



Perennial Rye Grass

variety in Australia, and refer to the description of and treatment recommended for the English Perennial Rye.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

—*Lolium perenne*.—A strong-growing, hardy perennial grass, noted for its nutritive qualities. It is equally valuable both for grazing and hay, and will succeed on any good tillable land if well prepared. It is easily cured, and kept either in the mow or stack. Also makes a fine lawn, and for large grounds and parks is very valuable. Does not require the close care that Blue Grass does, and will flourish better under trees or in shady locations. For field crop sow forty to fifty pounds to the acre, and if used for lawns, not less than seventy-five pounds.

AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS

—We consider this identical with the English Perennial Rye Grass, as we can find no evidence of an indigenous

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—*Lolium Italicum*.—A perennial variety, extensively grown in many parts of Europe. One of its chief points of merit is its rapidity of growth. Where the seasons are short, either from limited rains or long, severe winters, this variety is found valuable. Though a distinct variety, its qualities are similar to the English Perennial, and will succeed on the same soils. From forty to fifty pounds per acre should be sown.

SWEET VERNAL TRUE PERENNIAL—*Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—A fine perennial grass, growing well on any ordinary soil, requiring but little moisture. It does not yield a large amount of feed, but comes early, and is noted for its sweet odor, especially when drying. It should form a part of all mixtures for pastures, and particularly for lawns and parks, on account of its fragrance. When sown alone, use fifteen to twenty pounds per acre.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL—*Cynosurus cristatus*.—One of the best of grasses for dry lands. It has fine foliage, and bears the scythe or close grazing well. Is good in mixtures for lawns and permanent pastures. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed per acre, when used alone.

TALL OAT GRASS—*Avena elatior*.—Valuable in mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soil. It is perennial, and will readily form a permanent sod with little moisture. Sow thirty or forty pounds per acre, when used alone.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued.



Brome Grass

BROME GRASS — *Bromus inermis*. — A variety coming from Hungary and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is nutritious and yields a heavy crop, and in these respects is said not to be inferior to Alfalfa. It comes highly recommended as a variety that will mature a good crop with an astonishingly small amount of moisture, succeeding where most other kinds fail. We deem it worthy a thorough trial by farmers and stock raisers, on virgin soil and in dry sections. Thirty pounds per acre should be sown.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS — *Festuca pratensis*. — A perennial variety, growing from three to four feet high. It roots deep, and on this account resists drought better than most grasses. It is extensively grown in England and on the Continent. It succeeds in any ordinary soil, and well repays the labor of deep plowing and thorough harrowing in preparing the land. It yields a heavy crop of superior hay, and is one of the best kinds for pasture, as it comes early and remains green until late. It is valuable to mix with other kinds, as it sometimes succeeds where others fail. Use thirty pounds per acre when sown alone.

HARD FESCUE — *Festuca duriuscula*. — A fine, rather dwarf-growing variety, justly noted for its drought-resisting qualities. It is prized by some for lawns, and is especially valuable as a pasture for sheep, as it succeeds well sown on uncultivated land where the soil is loose. Sow thirty pounds per acre.

FINE-LEAVED FESCUE — *Festuca tenuifolia*. — One of the best of all grasses for sheep, and should be used in all mixtures for permanent pasture. It is still finer than the Hard Fescue, and, like it, succeeds on virgin soil. Sow thirty pounds per acre, if possible, just before rain.

BERMUDA GRASS — *Cynodon dactylon*. — Suitable only for climates where the winters are not below the freezing point. Particularly adapted to the Southern States, as it stands the hottest and dryest season, and is very valuable for stock, being exceedingly nutritious, and for summer pasture is very valuable. Sow eight to ten pounds per acre on well-prepared land; rolling in is all that is necessary to make a sufficient covering. It is slow to germinate, requiring at least thirty days under favorable circumstances.

MIXTURE FOR DRY LANDS — Our mixture for permanent pasture is composed of a variety of grasses selected especially for their ability to survive drought, poor soil, close feeding, and for their nutritive and lasting qualities. We recommend it as the best mixture to be had for the use for which it is designed. Fifty pounds to the acre.

For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—*Continued.*

LAWN GRASS—Nothing adds a greater air of refinement to a home than a handsome, well-kept lawn. It not only increases its value financially, but renders it doubly valuable in the higher sense of enjoyment, and is within the reach of all who have the ground to devote to it. The cost need not deter any, if leisure hours are devoted to its care. The directions we give to secure a good lawn, when using Fancy Clean Kentucky Blue Grass, will be equally successful when mixtures are sown. Cut with a lawn-mower frequently, and water thoroughly and evenly immediately after mowing. This will make it fine and velvety. This mixture includes fine perennial varieties in proper proportions to secure a close and permanent sod. Fifty to sixty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre, or one and a half pounds to a plat of ground twenty feet square.

MILLET, Common—*Panicum miliaceum*.—A variety growing from three to four feet high, having rather broad blades and strong stalks. It supplies a valuable hay crop, and affords excellent pasturage. The seed is also extensively sold in the market and used with mixed bird seed. It should have rich, mellow soil, well prepared. For a seed crop sow fifteen pounds per acre; for hay and pasture use thirty pounds. Annual.

MILLET, German or Golden—*Panicum Germanicum var.*—An improved variety, yielding a larger crop of seed than the common Millet. It is also taller than the common, and yields a heavier crop of hay. The grains of seeds are larger and of a deeper orange yellow. For a crop of seed sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre; for hay, twenty-five to thirty pounds. Annual.

HUNGARIAN GRASS—*Panicum Germanicum*.—A valuable species of dwarf Millet. It is an annual, and must be sown every year. It is finer than the Common and German Millets, but produces a closer stand, and yields as much per acre as the taller varieties. The hay, being finer, is preferred by stock, and there is less waste in feeding. It will yield well on any light, loose soil, and requires less moisture to mature a profitable crop than most other leading grasses. Twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre will secure a good stand.

SPRING VETCHES—*Vicia sativa*.—A species of P^ea grown for stock. Sow broadcast sixty-five to one hundred pounds to the acre, and treat same as field peas.

SAND, WINTER, or HAIRY VETCHES—*Vicia villosa*.—This variety flourishes well on poor soils. The vines are tall and furnish a great amount of feed. If cut when full grown it will start up again and give a good yield of forage or seed the same season. One hundred pounds to the acre broadcast.

FRUIT TREE SEEDS

THE following do not produce the same varieties from seed, but the seedlings are used as stocks on which to graft or bud all our approved varieties.

APPLE—Seeds may be planted in fall, winter or spring. If not planted till spring, the seed should be kept moist during winter. Select deep, rich, moist soil, and sow thickly in rows two feet apart. Keep free from weeds.

PEAR—Plant the same as apple seed, but for growing pear stocks the ground should always be deep, rich and moist, and the young plants should be cultivated often, to insure a rapid growth the first season, as upon this depends their value for stocks. They are budded and grafted the same as apples.

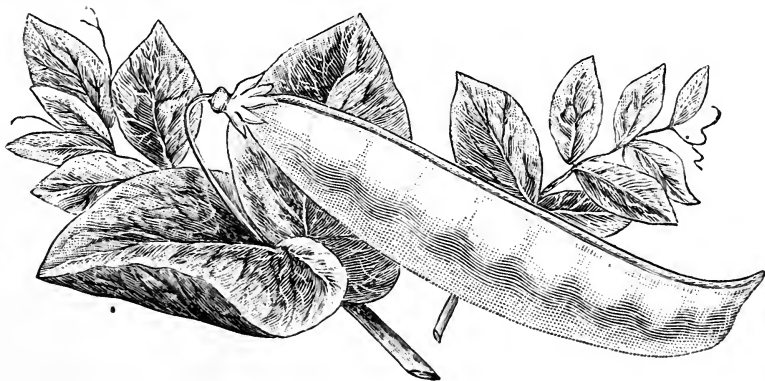
For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS



BLUE GUM—*Eucalyptus globulus*.—Too well known on the Pacific Coast to need description. The young trees are best grown in boxes, about three inches deep, which should be filled nearly full of fine sandy loam. Press down smooth with a piece of board, then scatter the seed thinly and evenly over the surface, cover with about an eighth of an inch of sandy soil; place the boxes in a warm, moist, shady place. The seeds germinate in about two weeks. When the young plants are two or three inches high they may gradually be exposed to the sun, to harden, and when they have attained a growth of six inches they should be transplanted to their permanent places, care being taken not to expose the roots to the sun and wind. The Blue Gum is tender, rather difficult to transplant, and will not withstand severe frost when young.

MONTEREY CYPRESS—*Cupressus macrocarpa*.—The Monterey Cypress has proved itself one of the most useful, handsome and easily grown of all ornamental evergreen trees. Its merits are abundantly established by more than a hundred years of test around the old Missions of California. Its branches extend at right angles to the body, with a slight tendency to droop, turning up at the extremity, the general form being conical. It yields readily, without injury to its growth, to the most severe pruning, and can be trained into hedges of any desired shape, and into many graceful and fantastic forms to suit the taste. It succeeds well without irrigation, on any deep soil, or where it gets the benefit of the moist sea breeze.



For Prices, see Price List at end of Catalogue.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.



FLOWERS usually succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well-rotted manure, which should be made fine and thoroughly mixed with the soil. A soil thus prepared will remain moist and loose, so that flower seeds, which are generally small and delicate, will germinate and grow with vigor.

The mistake is often made of working the soil when too wet, so that in drying, it bakes and cracks. The soil should always be dry enough to work up mellow, and crumble when struck with a spade.

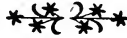
If fine seed is to be planted, make the surface even with a piece of board; sow the seeds, and then carefully sift a little dirt over them, after which water with a watering-pot having a fine rose. Shade from the hot sun until well up. Larger seeds should be planted deeper. A hot-bed or cold frame is very convenient to start seeds in, as the temperature and moisture can be so regulated as to make their germination and rapid growth more certain. Most seeds do well if sown in boxes in a sunny window in the house.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth.

All plants, and especially annuals, exhaust themselves in maturing seed; consequently, to insure the health of the plant, and concentrate its full vigor in the continued production of an abundance of the finest blossoms, the flowers should all be taken from the stem when in full bloom, or at least as soon as the petals begin to wither or fall.

Many annuals, in warm climates, or when taken in, or protected during winter, become perennial, with, however, but short lives.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK



We offer the following kinds in bulk by the ounce or pound. Those of our customers who wish to use larger quantities than are contained in the papers will find this method very cheap for producing large masses of flowers or foliage. Sent by mail, postage paid, at the following prices:

| PER OZ. | | PER OZ. |
|---------|---|---------|
| | Ageratum, light blue..... | \$0 25 |
| | Alyssum, sweet..... | 25 |
| | Amaranthus, tricolor—Joseph's coat..... | 25 |
| | Aster, mixed German quilled..... | 40 |
| | " Truffant's Perfection mixed.. | 2 50 |
| | " Snow White..... | 1 25 |
| | Bachelor's Button, mixed..... | 15 |
| | Balsam, double white..... | 60 |
| | " Camellia-flowered..... | 60 |
| | " Mixed, double dwarf..... | 40 |
| | " Mixed, " tall..... | 35 |
| | Balloon Vine..... | 15 |
| | California Poppy..... | 25 |
| | Calliopsis, extra mixed..... | 15 |
| | Canary-Bird Flower..... | 40 |
| | Candytuft, white, fragrant..... | 15 |
| | " Mixed colors (per lb., | |
| | \$1.00)..... | 15 |
| | Canna, fine mixed..... | 35 |
| | Carnation, choice double mixed..... | 2 50 |
| | " Early Flowering Vienna.. | 1 50 |
| | Castor Bean, best varieties mixed... | 15 |
| | Chrysanthemum, mixed annual sorts | 20 |
| | Cypress Vine, mixed..... | 25 |
| | Dahlia, double mixed..... | 1 50 |
| | Four O'Clock..... | 15 |
| | Gourds, mixed, useful and orna- | |
| | mental..... | 20 |
| | Gourds bottle or dipper..... | 25 |
| | " egg-shaped..... | 25 |
| | Heliotrope, dark varieties mixed.... | 1 25 |
| | Hollyhock, double mixed, great va- | |
| | riety of colors..... | 75 |
| | Hollyhock, double white..... | 1 25 |
| | Lobelia, mixed..... | 60 |
| | Marigold, Meteor..... | 15 |
| | " Prince of Orange..... | 15 |
| | Mignonette, large flowering, sweet | |
| | (per lb., 75c)..... | 15 |
| | Mignonette, Golden Queen..... | 30 |
| | Morning Glory, tall (per lb., 50c).... | 10 |
| | " " dwarf..... | 20 |
| | Nasturtium, Lobbianum, tall mixed.. | 15 |
| | " dwarf mixed..... | 15 |
| | Pansy, extra large flowering mixed.. | 2 50 |
| | " extra quality mixed, contain- | |
| | ing many named varieties.. | 1 00 |
| | " Emperor William..... | 1 25 |
| | " King of Blacks..... | 1 25 |
| | " Pure Yellow..... | 1 25 |
| | " Lord Beaconsfield..... | 1 25 |
| | " Snow Queen..... | 1 25 |
| | " Mahogany-colored.. | 1 25 |
| | Petunia, fine mixed..... | 50 |
| | Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed..... | 60 |
| | " " Grandiflora mixed | 75 |
| | Pink, mixed double China..... | 30 |
| | Poppy, Carnation-flowered, double- | |
| | mixed..... | 15 |
| | Poppy, Carnation-flowered, double | |
| | white..... | 15 |
| | Portulaca, fine mixed..... | 35 |
| | Smilax..... | 40 |
| | Sunflower, double..... | 15 |
| | Sweet Peas, fine mixed per lb., 40c). | 10 |
| | Sweet Peas, named varieties (per | |
| | lb., 50c)..... | 10 |
| | Sweet William, fine mixed..... | 25 |
| | " " double mixed..... | 50 |
| | Verbena, fine mixed, all colors..... | 75 |
| | Violet, sweet scented..... | 1 00 |
| | Wall Flower, fine mixed..... | 40 |
| | Zinnia, choice double mixed..... | 30 |

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CHOICE FLOWERS

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION

Embracing Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, Climbers and Everlastings

All Flower Seeds sent free by mail on receipt of the price placed opposite each variety

ABRONIA Exceedingly pretty trailing plant, producing fragrant, verbenalike flowers, that remain in bloom a long time. All the varieties are very effective in beds, rock-work or baskets. The husk should be removed from the seed before planting. Grows freely in any light, rich soil. Half-hardy annual.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| ARENARIA—Very fragrant, yellow, wax-like flower | Pkt. 10cts. |
| UMBELLATA—Rosy lilac, white center | “ 10cts. |
| MIXED—The above two varieties | “ 10cts. |

ABUTILON (*Flowering Maple*). One of the best perennial flowering plants for the green-house and conservatory, and thrives outdoors in warm climates. The drooping bell-shaped flowers are crimson, yellow and white, or striped and veined with different colors. If sown early will bloom the first season.

FINE MIXED HYBRIDS - Pkt. 25cts.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting Flower).

Elegant annual everlastings, producing beautiful daisy-like flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe. Fine for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened, and dry in the shade. Height ten to fifteen inches.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| NEW DOUBLE ROSE—Very fine | Pkt. 5cts. |
| ALBUM—Pure White | “ 5cts. |
| ROSEUM—Light Rose | “ 5cts. |
| MIXED—All Colors | “ 5cts. |



Abutilon

Pkt. 5cts.
“ 5cts.
“ 5cts.

ADONIS An easily cultivated, hardy annual, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, having handsome leaves and deep red flowers. The graceful foliage and bright flowers produce a fine effect. Height ten to fifteen inches.

DARK BLOOD RED - Pkt. 5cts.



Adonis

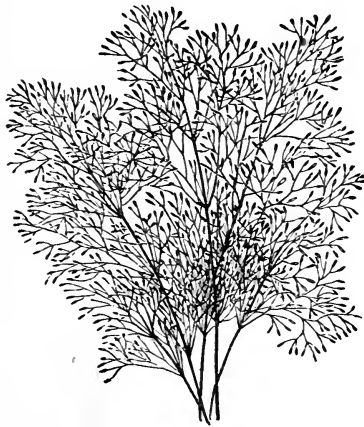
WHITE—Dwarf - Pkt. 5cts.

AGERATUM Valuable and well-known plant. Fine for bouquets and useful for beds, borders and pot plants. The flowers are graceful tufts of fine petals that remain fresh a long time after being cut. The plant blooms all summer, and if protected or potted, and taken indoors, will continue to bloom all winter. Thrives well during our long, dry California summers. Half-hardy annual; six to eighteen inches high.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| MEXICANUM—Light blue | Pkt. 5cts. |
| TOM THUMB—Dwarf blue. New and beautiful | “ 5cts |
| FINE MIXED—All colors | “ 5cts |

AGROSTEMMA Strikingly beautiful for beds, ribbons and borders. Its graceful pink-like flowers remain fresh a long time after being cut, and are very handsome in bouquets. Thrives in any good soil.

CORONARIA—*Rose Champion*.—Perennial - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
CÆLI ROSA—*Rose of Heaven*.—Annual - - - - " 5cts.



Agrostis

AGROSTIS (*Ornamental Grass*). A hardy annual ornamental grass, delicate and graceful; very beautiful and effective when mixed with everlasting flowers in winter bouquets. Fifteen to eighteen inches high.

NEBULOSA—One of the most graceful Pkt. 5cts.
PULCHELLA—Very fine and delicate " 5cts.

ALYSSUM The Alyssums are well-known hardy plants of easy cultivation, effective in beds, and especially fine for borders and edgings. The White Sweet Alyssum possesses a delicate, agreeable fragrance and is very popular for bouquets. They are all free bloomers, especially if the flowers are removed before they begin to fade. If taken in and protected they will bloom all winter.

WHITE SWEET—Very fragrant; useful in bouquets. Hardy annual Pkt. 5cts.

GOLDEN ALYSSUM—(*Saxatile*). The golden yellow flowers are desirable for rock work and masses in beds. Hardy perennial - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

AMARANTHUS Graceful, easily grown, ornamental foliage plants, for the flower garden or conservatory. The colors are brighter if planted in not too rich soil and are very handsome and effective contrasted with other ornamental foliage plants. Half hardy annuals.



Amaranthus

MELANCHOLICUS RUBER—Dwarf, red foliage - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

CAUDATUS—*Love Lies Bleeding*.—Drooping flowers - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

CRUENTUS—*Prince's Feather*.—Erect flowers - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

TRI-COLOR—*Joseph's Coat*.—Beautifully variegated, foliage scarlet, yellow and green - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

AMMOBIUM One of the hardiest everlastings. The flowers are not large, but beautiful in form, and pure white; very desirable for winter bouquets. An easily grown annual. - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

AMPELOPSIS—*See Virginia Creeper*.

ARISTOLOCHIA=SIPHO

(*Dutchman's Pipe*).

A rapid-growing and most attractive climber, with curious horn-shaped flowers, resembling a syphon. Very effective when trained against a house or piazza, or for covering an arbor. Hardy perennial - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

ASPERULA A dwarf hardy annual, bearing a profusion of delicate lavender colored flowers. Fragrant and desirable for bouquets. Fine for borders - - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Aster—Truffaut's Pæony Flowered Perfection

VICTORIA—Very handsome, well formed plant. Flowers of beautiful globular form. Twelve splendid varieties, mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 10cts.**

GIANT EMPEROR—Very double flowers of immense size. Eight of the best varieties, mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 10cts.**

WASHINGTON—Extra double, large flowering, vigorous growth, delicate colors. Extra mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 15cts.**

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM—Dwarf, compact habit. Large flowers. Very free blooming. Mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 10cts.**

JAPANESE—A very distinct and attractive class. The plants are vigorous, producing large, beautiful flowers, having long tubular and twisted petals **Pkt. 10cts.**

GERMAN QUILLED—Large flowers of brilliant colors, freely produced. All colors Mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

BETTERIDGE'S QUILLED—Extra Mixed - - - - - **" 10cts.**

SNOW WHITE—Desirable for bridal or funeral decoration - - - - - **" 10cts.**

FINE MIXED—Assorted varieties and colors. In great variety - - - - - **" 10cts.**

AURICULA (*Primula*). Beautiful, well-known plant, thriving in any good soil; prefers a northern aspect. The flowers are borne in clusters on small stocks, and present a very attractive appearance. Half-hardy perennial.

ALPINE—Extra mixed. Hardy - - - - - **Pkt. 15cts.**

CHOICE MIXED—Best hybrids - - - - - **" 15cts.**

ASTERS

A splendid class of plants which for a late summer and fall blooming annual has no superior, producing a profusion of flowers of a great variety of rich colors and shades, of varied and beautiful form. The late flowers are usually the best and to sustain the plant it should have rich soil and abundant moisture.

TRUFFAUT'S Pæony Flowered Perfection—Full flower, perfect in form. Choice mixed - - - - - **Pkt. 10cts.**

NEW ROSE—Ten finest varieties, mixed **Pkt. 10cts.**

DWARF BOUTIQUE—Grows a mass of choice flowers. Fine for beds and borders. Splendid mixed **Pkt. 10cts.**



Aster—Chrysanthemum Flowered



Bachelor's Button

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Centaurea Cyanus*). A hardy annual, easily cultivated. Has recently been greatly improved, and now produces handsome flowers of a great variety of rich colors. Borne on tall, branching stems, with but little foliage. Striking and handsome.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| PINK | - - - - - | Pkt. 5cts. |
| BLUE | - - - - - | " 5cts. |
| WHITE | - - - - - | " 5cts. |
| CHOICE MIXED | - - - - - | " 5cts. |

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum Love-in-a-Puff*). A climbing annual, having rather inferior flowers, which, however, are followed by curious puffs, or balls, that are quite handsome.

BALSAM (*Ladies' Slipper—Touch-Me-Not*). Exceedingly attractive and handsome plants, growing either in the conservatory or outdoors, and producing masses of various-colored flowers. No plant better repays the attention bestowed upon it. The soil should be very rich and free. The plants can be pinched back, so as to form bushes of any desired shape. Hardy annual, easily grown.



Double Balsam

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| DOUBLE WHITE—Extra choice | - - - - - | Pkt. 10cts. |
| CAMELLIA FLOWERED, Double | - - - - - | Finest mixed - - - - - |
| ROSE FLOWERED—Double mixed | - - - - - | Pkt. 10cts. |
| | - - - - - | Pkt. 10cts. |
| DOUBLE DWARF—Mixed | - - - - - | " 5cts. |
| DOUBLE TALL—Mixed | - - - - - | " 5cts. |

BARTONIA Showy annual, bearing brilliant metallic

yellow flowers that are large and gaudy. They require abundant moisture, and will not bear transplanting.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| GOLDEN BARTONIA—Very fine | - - - - - | Pkt. 5cts. |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|



Begonia

BEGONIA Magnificent ornamental greenhouse plants. Some varieties are remarkable for their beautiful foliage, while others are admired for the beauty and profusion of their flowers. Great improvement has lately been made in this family of plants. Those that were considered fine a few years ago are not to be compared with some of the newer varieties. Should be grown in a loose, rich, loamy soil. Begonia seeds are exceedingly small, and most varieties cost more than their weight in gold. They should be planted in pots and treated with the greatest care till well started.

BEGONIA—Continued.

- PEARCEI**— Beautiful foliage; yellow flowers. A fine bedding variety - **Pkt. 25cts.**
SEDENI—Large, rich carmine flowers, in clusters - " **25cts.**
TUBEROUS ROOTED—Mixed. Many shades of crimson and pink - " **25cts.**
REX—Large, beautiful, variegated leaves; for culture in pots - " **25cts.**
MIXED—New hybrids, in great variety - " **20cts.**
BELLIS—See *Daisy*.

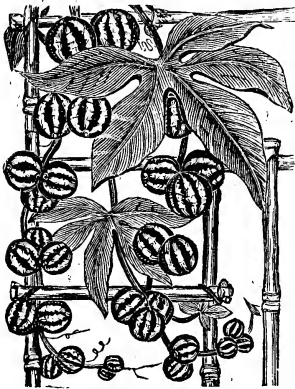
BRIZA, OR QUAKING GRASS

A handsome and useful ornamental grass. Bears graceful pods on slender stems, which quiver with the slightest motion. Fine for winter bouquets. Hardy annual.

- MAXIMA**—Large - **Pkt. 5cts.** **GRACILIS**—Dwarf. Slender - **Pkt. 5cts.**

BROWALLIA

Handsome free flowering annual. Covered all summer with bright, rich blue and white flowers. Worthy of more general cultivation. Eighteen inches high. **MIXED—Pkt. 5cts.**



Bryonopsis.

BRYONOPSIS

An annual ornamental climbing gourd, bearing green fruit, which, as the summer advances, changes in color to bright scarlet, striped with white. Tender annual, of rapid growth and great beauty. **Pkt. 5cts.**

CACALIA

(*Tassel Flower*). The *Cacalia*s, known by some as *Flora's Paint Brush*, produce scarlet and yellow tassel-shaped flowers, during a great part of the summer. Hardy annual.

- MIXED**—All colors - **Pkt. 5cts**

CALANDRINIA

Pretty dwarf-growing plants for massing. Succeed well in a light, rich soil and sunny exposure. They are annuals, but become perennial in warm climates, or if protected.

- GRANDIFLORA**—Rosy lilac - **Pkt. 5cts.**
SPECIOSA ALBA—Dwarf. Very fine - " **5cts.**

CALCEOLARIA

A very handsome and much-admired perennial, desirable either for the green-house or outdoor culture, producing a profusion of beautifully spotted and tigers flowers of unique form. They flower best in a rich, sandy loam, and can be propagated from either seed or cuttings. Some varieties are shrubby in appearance.

- GRANDIFLORA**—Large flowered, self-colored, splendid, robust, profuse bloomers - **Pkt. 25cts.**
HYBRIDA—Tigered and spotted, brilliant. Finest mixture - **Pkt. 25cts.**
RUGOSA HYBRIDA— Handsome, shrubby, profuse bloomer, most desirable for outdoor culture - **Pkt. 25cts.**



Calceolaria



CALENDULA—See *Marigold*.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*.

CALLA (*Lily of the Nile*). A magnificent perennial, either for the conservatory or garden. It bears large, glossy green leaves and majestic creamy white flowers, that remain perfect longer than almost any other flower. Sow the seed early in spring, in rich, warm soil, and pot or plant out the bulbs in the fall. Should have the richest soil and abundant moisture; can be propagated by dividing the roots.

ETHIOPICA—Large white flowers - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS



Calliopsis

A hardy annual, very showy and attractive. It is branching, and produces a mass of bright flowers, all shades of yellow, orange and gold, with a dark velvety center. Sow where it is to remain, and cut the flowers when in full bloom.

CHOICE MIXED - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

CALLIRHOE A charming genus of hardy annual, summer-blooming plants. Commences to bloom when only six inches high, and continues to yield a succession of attractive flowers throughout the summer and autumn.

PEDATA—Dark red - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

NANA COMPACTA—New. Very dwarf and compact. A profuse bloomer. - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

VERTICILLATA—A trailing variety, bearing a profusion of crimson purple flowers - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

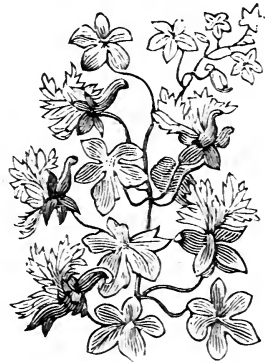
ing a profusion of crimson purple flowers

CAMPANULA MEDIUM—See *Canterbury Bell*.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(*Tropæolum Canariense*). One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, and small yellow blossom, which, when half expanded, has a fancied resemblance to a canary bird. Half-hardy annual, of rapid growth.

YELLOW - - - - Pkt. 10cts.



Canary Bird Flower

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis*). Well known, hardy annual, thriving almost anywhere, and producing a profusion of bright, cheerful flowers. Very useful for cut flowers, borders, ribbons, or for conservatory decoration. Great improvement has been made in the colors during the last few years.

PURPLE - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

WHITE - - - - " 5cts.

FRAGRANT - - - - " 5cts.

CRIMSON - - - - " 10cts.

CARMINE—Dwarf and compact - - - - " 10cts.

DWARF MIXED—Compact habit - - - - " 10cts.

FINE MIXED—All colors - - - - " 5cts.



Candytuft



CANNA (*Indian Shot*). Majestic appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson, scarlet, and yellow flowers. Perennial, but bloom the first season, if sown early. The roots should be taken up before frost, and placed in a cool, moderately dry place, until planting time. The seed should be soaked several hours in hot water before planting.

MIXED—Best varieties

Pkt. 10cts.



Canterbury Bell

CANTERBURY BELL

(*Campanula Medium*). Very ornamental garden plants. Their large bell-shaped flowers are borne on tall, graceful stalks, and are produced freely throughout the summer. Hardy biennials. Very showy and attractive.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE—Blue Pkt. 10cts.

“ “ “ White “ 10cts.

“ “ “ Mixed “ 5cts.

CARDIOSPERMUM—See *Balloon Vine*.

CARNATIONS

(*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).—Universally admired, deliciously fragrant, popular favorite. The largest and finest of the family of which the Pink and Sweet William are well-known members. Unsurpassed for richness and delicacy of form and color. Young plants produce the finest flowers, and fresh seed should be sown every year or two. Half-hardy perennial.

EARLY FLOWERING

VIENNA—Extra mixed

Pkt. 10cts.

DOUBLE RED—A

splendid variety for florists

Pkt. 15cts.

DOUBLE WHITE—

Very fine

Pkt. 25cts.

DOUBLE YELLOW—

Choice

Pkt. 25cts.

CARNATION MAR-

GUERITE—In some of its habits this flower is a great improvement over all other varieties of Carnations. The seed will give good flowering plants in four to five months. The flowers are large, very fragrant, borne in abundance and in a great variety of colors Pkt. 10cts.



Carnation



CARNATIONS—Continued. **FINE DOUBLE MIXED**—All colors - - - Pkt. 10cts.
EXTRA CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED—From superb varieties, including Flakes, Bizarres, and Selves - - - Pkt. 25cts.

CASTOR BEAN

(*Ricinus*). A highly ornamental genus of half-hardy annual of stately growth, and large leaves of bronze or glossy green. By planting either singly or in groups, a striking effect is produced on lawns or pleasure grounds.



Castor Bean

family as the Cockscomb, but producing their flowers in plumes instead of combs. They can be grown in pots for the conservatory or green-house, or planted out after danger of frost is past.

PLUMOSA—Mixed colors of great brilliancy - - - Pkt. 25cts.

ARGENTEA—Bears long, silver-white plumes, which, when dried, are fine for winter bouquets - - - " 10cts.

AUREA PYRAMIDALIS—Beautiful golden plumes of pyramidal form - - - " 10cts.

CELOSIA CRISTATA—See Cockscomb.

CENTAUREA

(*Dusty Miller*). This genus embraces some of the finest silver foliage plants in cultivation, and when arranged side by side, in figures, or in borders, with dark and other ornamental foliage plants, rival in interest and beauty the finest flowers. Some also produce beautiful and attractive flowers. Sow early, under cover, or later in open ground, and transplant when two inches high. Annuals, biennials and perennials.

CANDIDISSIMA—The finest; handsome silver foliage. Leaves deeply indented. Half-hardy perennial - - - Pkt. 15cts.

GYMNOCARPA—Foliage silver gray, drooping, graceful. Perennial " 10cts.

AMERICANA—Blue flowers. Annuals - - - " 5cts.

MOSCHATA—Sweet Sultan.—Blue, yellow and white mixed - - - " 5cts.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—See Bachelor's Button.

CHINESE PRIMROSE—See *Primula Sinensis*.

SANGUINEUS—Brilliant scarlet - - - Pkt. 5cts.

BORBONIENSIS ARBOREUS—The largest variety. Tall and stately - - - Pkt. 5cts.

MIXED—Best varieties - - - " 5cts.

CATCHFLY

(*Silene*). A hardy annual

yielding for a long time a profusion of umbels of bright-colored flowers. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, to which flies adhere; hence its name.

WHITE— - - - Pkt. 5cts.

RED—Very fine - - - " 5cts.

FINE MIXED—All colors - - - " 5cts.

CELOSIA

Graceful, free-blooming, half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of beautiful, feathery flowers. Of the same

CHRYSANTHEMUM

as green-house and garden plants. They should not, however, be confounded with the

The Annual Chrysanthemums are rapidly coming to the front, both Japanese perennial kinds that are being so widely introduced. The annuals have recently been greatly improved, and we feel confident that they will not suffer by comparison with their foreign namesakes. Our list includes choice varieties.



Marguerite Chrysanthemum

- FRUTESCENS MARGUERITE, or PARIS**
- DAISY**—White and yellow flowers - Pkt. 10cts.
- BURRIDGEANUM** — *Lord Beaconsfield.* —
- White and rose. Very fine - Pkt. 5cts.
- VENUSTUM**—White, crimson center “ 10cts.
- JAPONICUM**—Extra choice mixed, from the finest Japanese varieties. Perennial - Pkt. 25cts.
- DOUBLE WHITE** - - - “ 5cts.
- DOUBLE YELLOW** - - - “ 5cts.
- ECLIPSE**—Tri - color. Purplish-scarlet, brown and yellow. Choice - Pkt. 5cts.
- MIXED**—Very choice double - “ 5cts.

CINERARIA

One of the brightest and most valuable of early spring flowers. They can be planted out when the weather becomes settled, and propagate readily by dividing the roots. Perennial.

Well-known, free-flowering, green-house plants. The flowers are very brilliant, and of great variety of colors.

- HYBRIDA**—Double. Mixed. Extra choice - Pkt. 25cts.
- “ **NANA**—Mixed. Dwarf. Free-flowering - “ 25cts.

CLARKIA

of easy cultivation. Produce a fine effect massed in beds. Bear both single and double flowers, which are very bright and attractive.

Handsome, free-flowering annuals

- FINEST MIXED** - - Pkt. 5cts.

CLEMATIS

perennial plants, of great beauty and elegance. Very desirable for arbors, lattice-work and trellises, on account of their rapid growth.

Well - known, tall - climbing,

- FLAMMULA**—Covered with handsome tufts of white flowers - Pkt. 5cts.
- MIXED HYBRIDS**—All the choice varieties - Pkt. 10cts.



Clematis.

CLOVER, SWEET SCENTED

(*Trifolium Suaveolens*). A low-growing, hardy annual, of easy cultivation, highly prized for its delicately scented foliage and flowers. Charming for beds and borders - Pkt. 10cts.

COBAEA SCANDENS

ing large, bell-shaped flowers, beautiful foliage and peculiarly delicate and curious tendrils.

A handsome, rapid growing, climbing perennial plant, having

- TENDER PERENNIAL** - - - Pkt. 5cts.

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia Cristata*). Very ornamental and interesting plants, producing crest-like flowers of great beauty, resembling a cock's comb. The tufts of some varieties grow to an enormous size, and their feathery, graceful appearance and brilliant colors render them very attractive. Half hardy annuals, of easy cultivation.



Cockscomb

plants by July. The curious markings of the brilliantly colored leaves will continue to improve during the season. The best ornamental foliage plant both for the green-house and garden.

EXTRA MIXED—From named varieties Pkt. 20cts.

COLUMBINE

(*Aquilegia*). Commonly known as the Honey-suckle. A hardy perennial, producing handsome flowers, of unique form and many bright and attractive colors. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. Can be increased by dividing the roots.

CHRYSANTHA—Golden yellow. Fine Pkt. 10cts.

DOUBLE WHITE—Very handsome " 10cts.

MIXED—Best double and single varieties. Very fine - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Coleus

COLEUS

No plant is more universally admired than the Coleus. Seed sown in hot-bed early in spring will produce magnificent

COIX LACHRYMA—See *Job's Tears*.

VARIEGATED—Combs beautifully variegated with crimson and gold - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

JAPAN—New and magnificent combs, massive and fine - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

DWARF MIXED—Finest dwarf varieties; combs as large as the taller sorts - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

TALL MIXED—The best tall varieties - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR AND MINOR—See *Morning Glory*.

COSMOS

Also known as Mexican Dahlia. A tall branching annual, of easy cultivation, having delicate, needle-shaped foliage. The flowers are produced in profusion, and are usually bright and attractive, resembling Single Dahlias. Colors range through rose and purple to pure white. A desirable and favorite plant.

HYBRIDA GIANT MIXED - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

DAWN—An early flowering strain; flowers pure white - - - - - " 5cts.

COWSLIP

(*Dodecatheon Meadia*). A low-growing hardy perennial, blooming very early in spring. It is of easy cultivation and can be multiplied by dividing the roots. A popular and very desirable border plant.

CHOICE MIXED - - - - - Pkt. 25cts.

CYCLAMEN

Few plants present a neater or more elegant appearance than the Cyclamen, with its curious-shaped and various-colored flowers and masses of green and variegated leaves. The seed produces a bulb, which blooms the second season.

CYCLAMEN—*Continued*



Cyclamen

other flower. If sown early in spring most of the plants will bloom the first season. The roots or tubers should be taken up in the fall and kept in a dry, cool place over winter. Any place where potatoes will keep is suitable. One of the following packages of seeds, with directions for cultivation, will give more satisfaction than five dollars expended in bulbs.

SINGLE Fine Mixed Pkt. 10cts.

DOUBLE Fine Mixed " 10cts.

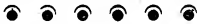
EXTRA DOUBLE MIXED

From a choice collection - **Pkt. 15cts.**

DAISY (*Bellis Perennis*). A well-known half-hardy perennial, blooming early in spring. Very desirable for borders. Sow early under cover, if necessary, and transplant, when well started, to a moist, shaded place. They soon spread, and the roots can be divided.

DOUBLE WHITE Pkt. 10cts.

DOUBLE MIXED " 10cts.



DATURA (*Trumpet Flower*). Ornamental, half-hardy, perennial plants, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. Succeeds in almost any soil. The roots may be preserved over winter, like Dahlias.

DOUBLE MIXED—All colors - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

DELPHINIUM—See Larkspur.

DIANTHUS—See Pink.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—See Sweet William.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—See Carnation.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

PERSICUM GIGANTEUM—Large and very fine - - - **Pkt. 20cts.**
EXTRA MIXED - - - " 15cts.

CYPRESS VINE

(*Ipomœa Quamoclit*). A climbing annual of rapid growth, having handsome, fern-like foliage and a profusion of bright, attractive flowers. When furnished a suitable support, it becomes very ornamental and showy. Plant the seeds where they are to remain as soon as the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

WHITE - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

SCARLET - - - - - " 5cts.

MIXED—All colors - - - " 5cts.

DAHLIA The Dahlia is one of the most desirable families of plants known, and is very easily raised from seed. Both the Single and Double Dahlias present a variety of color and perfection of form not exceeded by any



Single Dahlia.



California Poppy

bouquets, to the gigantic tree fern. The seed is exceedingly fine, and is formed in cells on the back or under side of the leaves. They are hardy perennials, and require a loose, leafy mold and abundant moisture.

FERNS—Saved from fifty of the finest varieties - Pkt. 25cts.

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria Capensis*).

A free-flowering, ornamental, hardy annual, desirable for bedding or pot culture. It produces very double white flowers. Sow early and plant out into pots or open ground.

BEST DOUBLE WHITE - Pkt. 10cts.

FLOWERING SAGE—See *Salvia*.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(*Myosotis*). Low-growing, popular, perennial plants, blooming the first season, if sown in the fall or very early in the spring. Fine for borders and edgings. A constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers mostly blue, with white or yellow center.

DISSITIFLORA—Deep blue Pkt. 10cts.

PALUSTRIS—Light blue. “ 5cts.

MIXED—Choice. All shades “ 10cts.

DODECATHEON—See *Cowslip*.

DOLICHOS—See *Hyacinth Bean*.

ELICHRYSUM—See *Helichrysum*.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(*California Poppy*). A showy, free-flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage, and flowers of the richest colors. They bloom very early, and should be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared where they are to remain, as they will not bear transplanting. Hardy annual, thriving best in light, warm soil.

CALIFORNICA — Yellow, orange center - Pkt. 5cts.

MANDARIN—The colors of the petals are orange inside, brilliant scarlet outside. Choice Pkt. 5cts.

MIXED—All colors. Very fine Pkt. 5cts.

MAMMOTH PACKAGE CALIFORNIA POPPY - Pkt. 10cts.

FERNS

Well - known, extremely graceful, delicate and handsome plants, producing beautiful foliage, but no flowers; of almost endless variety, from the lovely Maiden Hair, so popular for

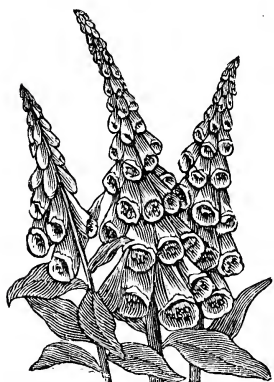


Forget-Me-Not



FOUR O'CLOCK (*Mirabilis—Marvel of Peru*). Also called Beauty of Night. A well-known hardy annual, growing luxuriantly in any ordinary soil, and bearing a profusion of bright, handsome flowers of various colors, shades and markings, from scarlet, through pink, to white, and from salmon, through orange, gold and straw, to white. Each plant produces self-colored and variegated flowers. Some varieties are fragrant, and some have ornamental foliage. They have recently been greatly improved, and are becoming very popular. They are tall and branching, and should have plenty of room.

CHOICE MIXED—Self-colored and variegated, in great variety - **Pkt. 5cts.**



Fox Glove

FOX GLOVE (*Digitalis*). A tall-growing biennial, with large leaves, and spikes of vari-colored and spotted flowers. Greatly improved of late, and now a really magnificent plant.

EXTRA MIXED - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

FUCHSIA A handsome perennial shrub, of easy cultivation, bearing beautiful, pendent flowers, of a great variety of colors. The outer and inner petals always differ in color, presenting a very striking and pleasing contrast. It should have a moist soil and shaded place or northern exposure, as the hot sun, especially if reflected from buildings, injures it. New and handsome varieties are obtained from seed. They are easily multiplied from cuttings.

SINGLE, FINEST MIXED - - - **Pkt. 25cts.**

DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED—Splendid " **25cts.**

GAILLARDIA A fine-looking plant, flowering in great profusion and brilliancy the entire season. Hardy annual; becoming perennial in warm climates.

GRANDIFLORA—Choice mixed. All colors - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

PICTA-LORENZIANA—Magnificent flowers, resembling some varieties of Japanese Chrysanthemums. Various colors and shades. Very desirable **Pkt. 5cts.**

GERANIUM (*Pelargonium*)

One of the best plants for outdoor cultivation. Succeeding almost anywhere, and yielding a constant succession of the most brilliant colored flowers. Some varieties having ornamental foliage almost rivaling the Coleus. Tender perennial. Will propagate readily from cuttings or seed, the latter being the method for obtaining new varieties.

ZONALE—Popularly known as Fish Geranium. The colors ranging from pure white to darkest crimson, including single, double, and ornamental foliage varieties. Splendid mixed - - - **Pkt. 25cts.**

PELARGONIUM — Large flowering Lady Washington. Finest mixed. All colors. **Pkt. 25cts.**

APPLE-SCENTED—Choice for bouquets - - - **Pkt. 25cts.**

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.



Geranium

GLADIOLUS The most beautiful and popular of all our summer-flowering bulbs. The improvements made in them in the past few years have been greater than in any other flower; and now we have

GLADIOLUS—Continued.

seed produces a small bulb the first year, which usually blooms the next season, if well cared for, and all will bloom the third year. The flowers are borne on long spikes, and all open in one direction, presenting a charming appearance.

- FINE MIXED**—In great variety - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
EXTRA MIXED—From over two thousand of the finest new hybrids “ 25cts.



Globe Amaranth

GLOBE AMARANTH

(*Gomphrena*). Extremely handsome everlastings. The flowers, which should not be cut till fully matured, will keep for years, and are fine for fresh-cut flowers, and almost indispensable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual.

- PURPLE** - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
WHITE - - - - - “ 5cts.
MIXED—All colors - - - - - “ 5cts.

GODETIA

Beautiful plants, of easy cultivation, producing large, showy flowers. Hardy annuals, of dwarf habit, recently much improved.

- BEST VARIETIES, MIXED** - Pkt. 5cts.

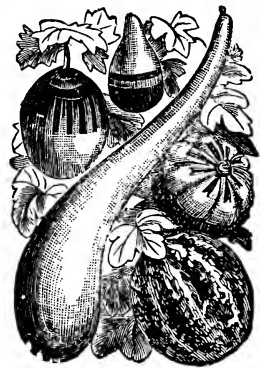
GOLDEN FEATHER

(*Pyrethrum Parthenifolium Aureum*). One of the most desirable border plants in cultivation. Foliage delicate, beautifully fringed, and of a bright golden tint. The flowers are insignificant, and to secure the most elegant borders cut out the spikes on which the buds are formed as fast as they appear. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation

Pkt. 5cts.

GOURDS

(*Cucurbita*). Extremely rapid growing, tender, trailing annuals, of easy cultivation. Useful for walls, fences, and unsightly places. The fruit of many of the varieties is elegant and curious, and some of them may be made useful as dippers, bottles, and other articles.



Gourds

- ORANGE** - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

EGG-SHAPED—White, very useful for nest-eggs.
 Does not crack or decay - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

- DIPPER, or BOTTLE**—Useful and handsome - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

HERCULES' CLUB—Club-shaped. Large and long - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

MIXED—Seed saved from the most useful, elegant, and unique varieties - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

GYNERIUM—See *Pampas Grass*.

GYPSOPHILA

Delicate, useful, free-flowering little plants, for baskets, edgings, or bouquets. Annual and perennial.

- MURALIS**—Pink. Hardy annual - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

PANICULATA—White. Best for winter bouquets. Hardy perennial “ 5cts.

HARE'S-TAIL GRASS

(*Lagurus Ovatus*). A hardy annual, very effective for fresh bouquets in summer; also, when dry, for similar use in winter. A little skill and taste in their arrangement will secure a handsome bouquet out of a few dried grasses.

Pkt. 5cts.

HELIANTHUS—See *Sunflower*.

HELICHRYSUM (*Eternal Flower*). Very ornamental, hardy annuals for the garden, and one of the best of all for winter bouquets. Gather when partially opened and dry in the shade. Will thrive in any good garden soil.

- WHITE**—Mixed, dwarf and tall - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
MIXED—Dwarf and tall. All colors. Very elegant - - - - - " 5cts.



Heliotrope

HELIOTROPE

Delightfully fragrant, free-blooming, tender, perennial plants. Splendid for bedding or pot culture, one foot high, of spreading habit. The fragrance of its flowers cannot be excelled in exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for bouquets.

- KING OF THE BLACKS** Pkt. 10cts.
MIXED—Choice - - - - - " 10cts.

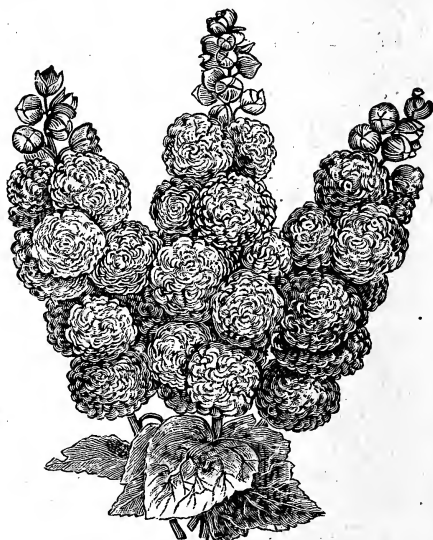
HIBISCUS Fine, showy, hardy annual, two feet high, with glossy leaves and large, brilliant flowers. In bloom throughout the entire season, and, if potted and removed indoors, will bloom all winter. Of easy cultivation.

- EXTRA MIXED** - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

HOLLYHOCK (*Althea*). More success has been attained in improving the Hollyhock than almost any other

flower, the double varieties being now almost as perfect as Camellias, and quite as varied and brilliant in color. Their majestic stalks, crowded on all sides with magnificent flowers, is a sight not soon to be forgotten. Our seed is saved from a very large collection of the best strains. Hardy perennial, six feet high, of easy cultivation.

- DOUBLE YELLOW**—Choice - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
DOUBLE WHITE—Very large - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
DOUBLE SCARLET—Superb - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED—All colors and many shades. Very fine - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Hollyhock

HONEYSUCKLE, FRENCH

(*Hedysarum*). An interesting and attractive family of plants, bearing clusters of handsome pea-shaped flowers, of various bright colors. Hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, four or five feet high.

- FINE MIXED** - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Columbine*.

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos*). Rapid-growing, ornamental, climbing annuals, bearing clusters of beautiful purple and white flowers, followed by highly ornamental seed pods. Plant where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting.

- GIGANTEUS**—Tall-growing; large, purple flowers - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
LABLAB—Mixed - - - - - " 5cts.

IBERIS—See *Candytuft*.

INDIAN SHOT—See *Canna Indica*.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT—See *Cypress Vine*.

IPOMOEA GRANDIFLORA—See *Moon Flower*.



Ipomœa

IPOMOEA One of the most beautiful climbing plants in cultivation, for the green-house or sheltered situations outdoors. It can be planted alone, or is very effective in combination with other vining plants. It belongs to the same family as the Morning Glory. Flowers are of the brightest colors. Tender annual; easily cultivated.

BONA NOX—Large, fragrant, violet-blue flowers, opening toward evening, the name meaning Goodnight - **Pkt. 5cts.**

LIMBATA ELEGANTISSIMA—Rich, purple center, margined with white - **Pkt. 5cts.**

FINE MIXED—All colors - **“ 5cts.**

IPOMOPSIS (*Standing, or Tree Cypress*) Beautiful plants, with fine

feathery foliage and long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers. Very effective for conservatory or outdoor decoration. Prefers a dry, warm situation. Half-hardy perennial.

MIXED - - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

JERUSALEM CHERRY—See *Solanum Capsicastrum*.

JOB'S TEARS (*Coix Lachryma*). Half-hardy annual ornamental grass, about three feet high, with broad leaves and curious round seed vessels, of a dull olive color, that are very glossy and ornamental: - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

KAULFUSSIA A low-growing plant, which covers itself with a mass of brilliant flowers of many intense colors. In shape and appearance it resembles the dwarf Aster. Hardy annual, six inches high, easily cultivated.

MIXED—All colors - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

LAGURUS—See *Hare's Tail Grass*.



Ipomopsis

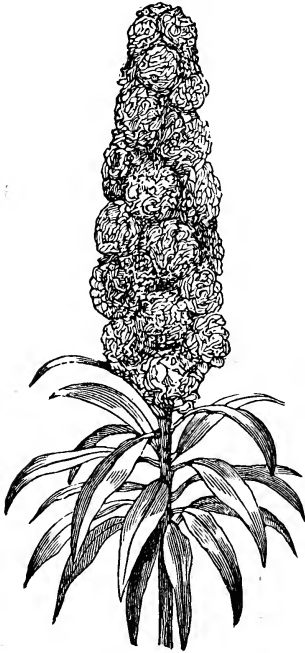
LANTANA A free-flowering, shrubby plant, suitable for outdoor or pot culture. The flowers emit an agreeable odor, and are of many shades of purple, orange, and white. Half-hardy perennial, two feet high.

FINEST HYBRIDS—Mixed - - - - **Pkt. 5cts.**

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium*). A very ornamental class of profuse blooming plants. Their tall spikes of many colored flowers produce a striking effect when planted in groups. They are very hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. The perennials can be

LARKSPUR—Continued.

multiplied by dividing the roots. Height one to three feet; annuals and perennials noted:



Larkspur

DWARF ROCKET MIXED - Pkt. 5cts.

TALL STOCK-FLOWERED—Mixed. Perennial - Pkt. 5cts.

BISMARCK—Robust habit, stock flowered, red-striped. Very fine. Perennial - Pkt. 10cts.

CANDELABRUM-FORMED—Stalks branching like a candelabrum. Annual. - Pkt. 10cts.

BEE—Elatum. Mixed. Perennial " 5cts.

NUDICAULE—Scarlet. Perennial " 10cts.

FORMOSUM—Dark blue. Perennial " 5cts.

MIXED—Annuals. All colors - " 5cts.

LILY OF THE NILE—See Calla.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

(*Convallaria*). A charming little hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, thriving in any common garden soil. Prefers a shaded locality. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots.



Lily of the Valley

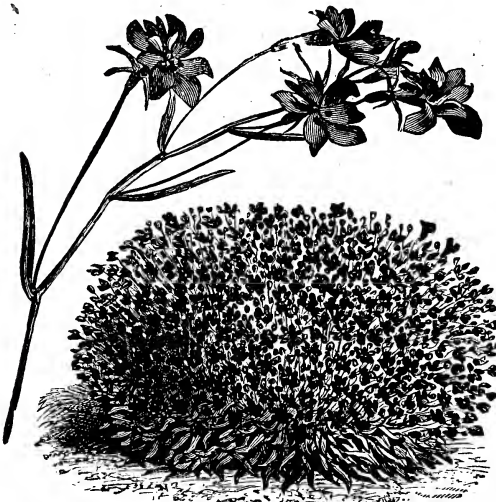
Pkt. 10cts.

LINUM (*Scarlet Flax*). Beautiful, slender, free-flowering plants of many bright colors. Hardy annuals and perennials, eighteen inches high. They flower well in any ordinary soil, and are very showy.

BEST MIXED—Many colors and shades - Pkt. 5cts.

LOBELIA

Delicate, low-growing annual plants, of the greatest value for borders, rib-



Lobelia

bons, edgings, rockwork and hanging baskets. The seed is very fine, and can be sown early, in boxes, or a little later, in open ground, and the plants transplanted.

PAXTONIANA—White, with a belt of blue. Trailing. Pkt. 10cts.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Very dwarf. Blue - Pkt. 5cts.

GRACILIS—Blue. Spreading. Fine for baskets - Pkt. 5cts.

ALBA—Pure white Pkt. 10cts.

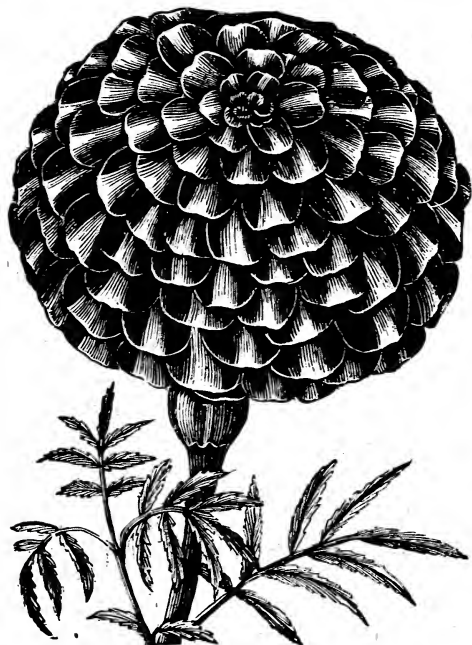
FINEST MIXED " 10cts.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—See Balloon Vine.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING—See Amaranthus Caudatus.

LUPIN (*Lupinus*). A genus of very desirable shrubby plants, growing from a few inches to several feet in height, bearing long spikes of various-colored flowers. They can be pruned into handsome shapes. Annual and perennial.

- CRUIKSHANKSI**—Dark blue annual - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- MIXED**—Best annual varieties of all colors - - - - - " 5cts.
- MARGUERITE**—See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens Grandiflorum*.



French Tagetes.

- EL DORADO, Tagetes**—Very fine—Mammoth blossoms - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- FRENCH TAGETES**—Double mixed - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.

MARVEL OF PERU—See *Four O'Clock*.

MATRICARIA—See *Feverfew*.

●● MARIGOLD ●●

(*Calendula and Tagetes*).

The Marigolds are well known hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, varying in height from the French of a few inches high to the African, two feet. They have responded to the florist's efforts, and are now really magnificent flowers. The colors are gold, orange, and varying shades of these colors. Some are densely double, large, regular in form, and very fine. They flower early, and continue to bloom all summer.

METEOR, Calendula — Flowers striped dark and light orange. Double. Very fine - - - Pkt. 5cts.

PRINCE OF ORANGE, Calendula—Choice - - - Pkt. 5cts.

DOUBLE MIXED, Calendula—All shades. Choice - - - Pkt. 5cts.

AFRICAN, Tagetes — Double mixed - - - Pkt. 5cts.

SIGNATA PUMILA, Tagetes—Compact - - - Pkt. 5cts.

MAURANDIA A graceful, tender, perennial climber, for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower garden. Blooms the first season from seed. The flowers resemble those of the Foxglove, and are produced abundantly. **FINEST MIXED COLORS** - - - Pkt. 10cts.

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*). Well-known, hardy annual, varying in height from eight to eighteen inches. Easily grown. Produces abundant spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers of several different colors. The flowers should all be cut when in full bloom, as the plant soon exhausts itself in maturing seed. By sowing at intervals flowers can be had during the whole season. No garden is complete without the following choice varieties:

- RESEDA ODORATA GRANDIFLORA** — The well-known, large flowering, Sweet Mignonette Pkt. 5cts.
- CRIMSON FLOWERED GIANT**—Large spikes of crimson flowers - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- PARSON'S NEW WHITE**—New and valuable - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Mignonette

MIGNONETTE—*Continued.*

and very fragrant

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very fine, new variety, with flowers of a golden hue.

Highly effective

NEW HYBRID SPIRAL—A

strong grower, abundant bloomer,

Pkt. 5cts.

Pkt. 5cts.

MIMOSA—*See Sensitive Plant.*

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS—*See Musk Plant.*

MIMULUS

(*Monkey Flower*). Extremely handsome plant, with large, brilliant, curiously spotted and striped flowers. Sow in the fall for early flowering green-house and conservatory plants, and early in the spring for summer blooming. They all like damp, shady situations. Hardy annuals and half-hardy perennials.

HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS—Most beautiful spotted blotched varieties.

Mixed

Pkt. 10cts.

HYBRIDUS TIGRINUS FLORE PLENO—Beautiful, double-spotted varieties. Mixed

varieties. Mixed

Pkt. 10cts.

MOON FLOWER

(*Ipomœa Grandiflora*). One of the most rapid-growing annuals in cultivation, covering an arbor, trellis, or latticework, twenty feet high, in eight or ten weeks. The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings

on cloudy days and in the evenings

The flowers are large, of a waxy white appearance, and very showy. They open out on cloudy days and in the evenings

Pkt. 15cts.

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus Major and Minor*).

The tall varieties are popular, well-known, rapid-growing climbers of the easiest cultivation. Valuable in every garden for trailing on fences, arbors, and verandas. The Minor or dwarf varieties flower very freely, and do not require support.

BLUE—Tall **Pkt. 5cts.**

WHITE—Tall **“ 5cts.**

TALL MIXED—All colors **“ 5cts.**

DWARF MIXED—*Convolvulus Minor*.

All colors **Pkt. 5cts.**

GIANT JAPANESE MORNING

GLORY—Flowers of immense size, with an almost endless variety of color and markings

almost endless variety of color and markings

Pkt. 5cts.

MOURNING BRIDE—*See Scabiosa.*



Morning Glory

MUSK PLANT

(*Mimulus Moschatus*). Cultivated on account of its rich, musky odor. Annual, becoming

perennial indoors and in warm climates. Should have a rich soil and ample moisture

Pkt. 10cts.

MYSOTIS—*See Forget-Me-Not.*

NASTURTIUM, TALL

(*Tropæolum*). Both the leaves and flowers of the Common

Tall Nasturtium are very handsome for table decorations. The leaves are also used, when young, as salad, and the seeds gathered while green and tender, are esteemed

by many for pickles. (See Vegetable List.) The Lobbianum varieties are superior to the common sorts when desired for ornamental purposes only. The flowers are larger, more compact, richer and more varied in color, and are produced more abundantly; they contrast charmingly with the bright, clean, luxuriant foliage. Fragments of the vine, cut and placed in vases, will remain fresh and even bloom for many days. The Dwarf Varieties have also recently been greatly improved, and are now among the most attractive bedding and border plants. All Nasturtiums are rapid growers, flowering best where the soil is not too rich. Hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, the tall varieties growing five to ten feet high.



TALL VARIETIES

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum*).

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| SPITFIRE—Bright scarlet | Pkt. 5cts. | BLOOD-RED | - - - | Pkt. 5cts. |
| CARMINE | - - - | " 5cts. | GOLDEN YELLOW | - - - |
| KING OF THE BLACKS | " 5cts. | LOBBIANUM—Finest mixed | " 5cts. | |
| MAMMOTH PACKAGE TALL MIXED VARIETIES | - - - | | " 10cts. | |

DWARF VARIETIES

(*Tropaeolum Minor*).

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------------|------------------|-------|------------|
| PEARL WHITE | - - - | Pkt. 5cts. | GOLDEN KING—Fine | - - - | Pkt. 5cts. |
| DARK CRIMSON | - - - | " 5cts. | EMPRESS OF INDIA | - - - | " 5cts. |
| DWARF MIXED—All colors | - - - | | | - - - | " 5cts. |

NICOTIANA (*Affinis*). A very showy plant, producing pure white, star-shaped flowers of delicious perfume. Taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, will bloom freely all winter. Half-hardy annual, three feet high. Pkt. 5cts.

NOLANA A trailer of much beauty, for rockwork, vases, and baskets. The flowers are showy, and produced very freely. Hardy annual. Mixed Pkt. 5cts.

OENOTHERA—See Evening Primrose.

OXALIS Very attractive, half-hardy perennial plants, suitable for pot culture, rockwork and borders. The foliage is very handsome, and contrasted with the bright, highly colored flowers, makes a charming border.

MIXED—Rose, pink, yellow, and white

Pkt. 10cts.

PAEONY (*Herbacea Chinensis*). An exceedingly handsome perennial, producing magnificent, large flowers, that bloom early in spring. They are as double and varied in color as the finest Poppies, which they somewhat resemble. The flowers are formed on single stalks, that rise just above a mass of handsome foliage, and are very attractive. The seed should be sown early and the bulbs transplanted the following spring, when they will bloom.

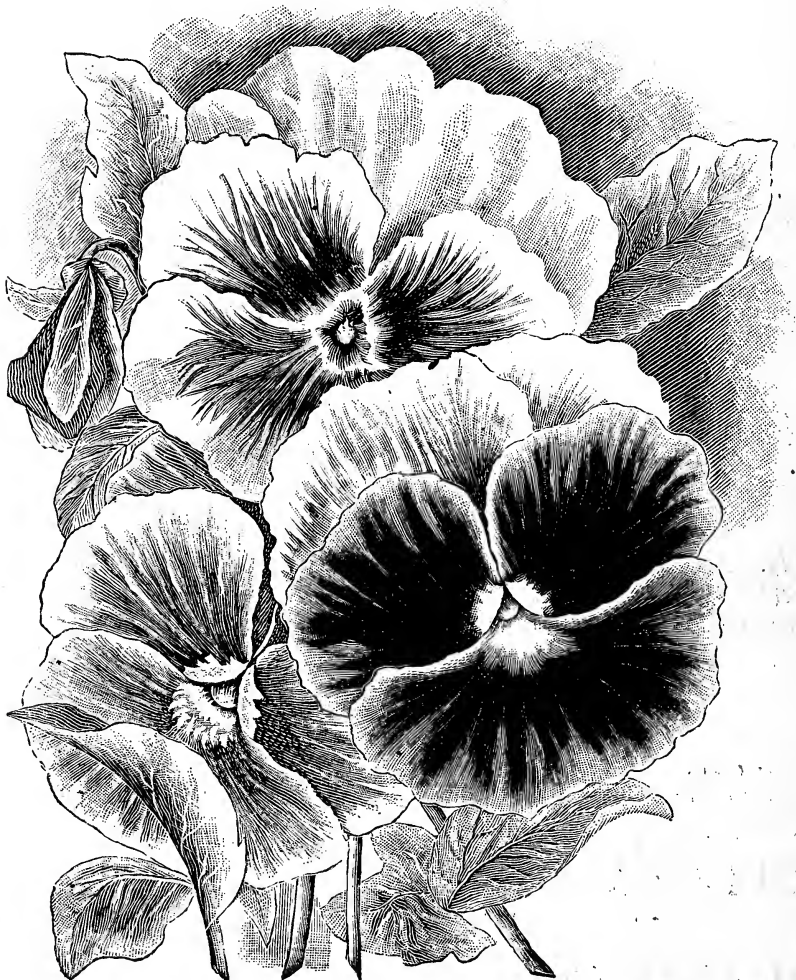
CHOICE MIXED DOUBLE—From a splendid collection

Pkt. 25cts.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*). A noble ornamental grass, easily grown from seed, producing majestic plumes, that are inimitable for winter decoration. When well dried they must be taken by the stalk and thoroughly shaken to bring out their beautiful plume-like appearance. Half-hardy perennial, ten feet high

Pkt. 5cts.

== PANSY ==



French Large Flowering.

The Pansy is one of the most popular of all annual flowers, and is justly held in the highest esteem. It furnishes a profusion of bright, showy flowers of a great variety



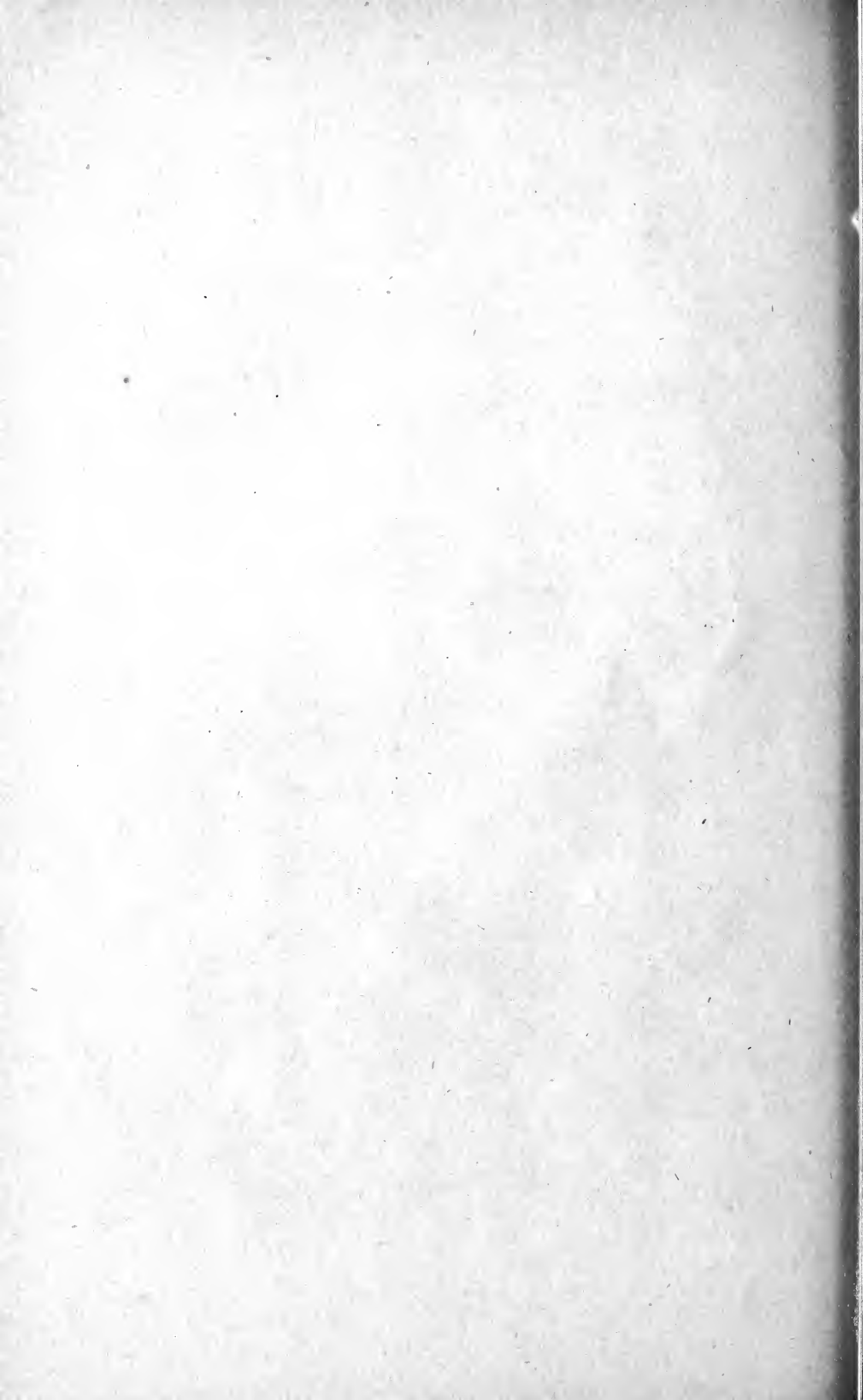
Pansy
Fine Mixed

Mammoth Package By Mail Postage Paid

15 Cts.

E. J. BOWEN,

SAN FRANCISCO CAL PORTLAND, OREGON

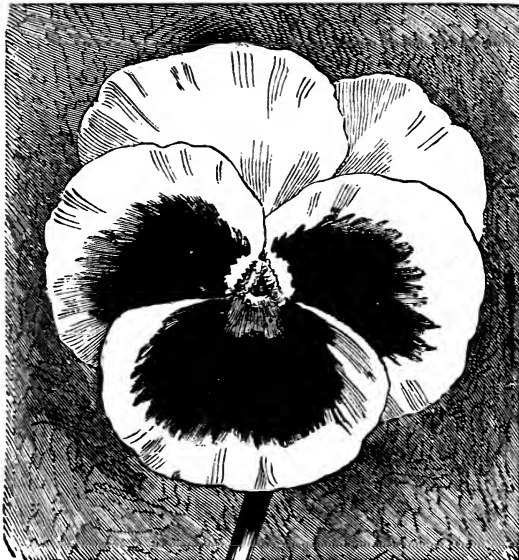


PANSY—Continued

time. It should have the richest soil, abundant moisture, and a shaded locality. The following is a list of choice varieties:

of rich colors, shades, and markings, throughout the entire season, the flowers remaining perfect a long

- AZURE BLUE - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- EMPEROR WILLIAM—Indigo; dark center - - - - - " 10cts.
- KING OF THE BLACKS—Velvety black - - - - - " 10cts.
- MAHOGANY COLORED—One of the very best - - - - - " 10cts.
- ODIER—New French blotched - - - - - " 15cts.
- STRIPED AND MOTTLED VARIETIES—Mixed - - - - - " 10cts.



- FRENCH LARGE FLOWERING—Mixed - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- LORD BEACONS-FIELD—Purple shading to light blue. Large and fine - Pkt. 10cts.
- PURE YELLOW— - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- SNOW QUEEN—Pure white - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- GOLD MARGINED— Handsome - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- PURPLE SILVER-EDGED - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- TRIMARDEAU— The flowers of this variety are the largest of any Pansy yet produced, and for variety and beauty of marking, brilliance of color and stability, have no superior. - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

BUGNOT'S LARGE STAINED MIXED—A very large five-blotched race; plants vigorous, bearing flowers of immense size - - - - - Pkt. 25cts.



Mixed Pansies

- FINE MIXED - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- MAMMOTH PACKAGE FINE MIXED PANSY - - - - - " 15cts.

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora*). A family of climbers, bearing a variety of interesting and beautiful flowers. Of tropical origin, it is peculiarly adapted to the warm valleys of the Pacific Coast and the Southern States. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.

- CÆRULEA**—Handsome blue and white flowers - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- CÆRULEA**—Choice mixed - - - - - " 20cts.

PENTSTEMON Beautiful hardy perennial, herbaceous plants, with extremely brilliant blooms. A good bed of Pentstemons once seen will not soon be forgotten. Their bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and are produced abundantly all summer. Varieties differ in growth from six inches to three feet.

- FINE MIXED**—All colors. Very showy - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.

PERILLA (*Nankinensis*). Ornamental foliage plant, for edging and ribbon bedding; very easily cultivated. Color blackish-purple. Very striking when planted with Centaureas and other silvery and light ornamental foliage plants. Hardy annual; height ten to eighteen inches.

- BEST MIXED** - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Petunia

PETUNIA Too much cannot be said in praise of the Petunia as a bedding plant. Our clear, bright summers seem to bring out its best qualities. During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual, varying in height from nine to eighteen inches.

- DOUBLE MIXED**—Choice hybrids, best, all colors - Pkt. 20cts.
- LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED**—Mixed - Pkt. 15cts.

MIRABUNDA HYBRIDA—Beautifully veined. Very fine Pkt. 15cts.

INTUS AUREA—Flowers having yellow throats; showy - Pkt. 15cts.
BLOTCHED AND STRIPED - - - - - " 15cts.

- GRANDIFLORA**—Best mixed. Large flowering. Many colors and varieties - Pkt. 10cts.
- PURE WHITE** - - - - - " 5cts.
- FINE MIXED**—In great variety - - - - - " 5cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII The blooms of Phlox Drummondii are unrivaled for richness and beauty of color, ranging from white to the deepest scarlet and purple. They are abundant, almost covering the foliage, and of long duration. Very desirable, and easily grown. Hardy annual, one foot high; may be planted in the fall or early spring.

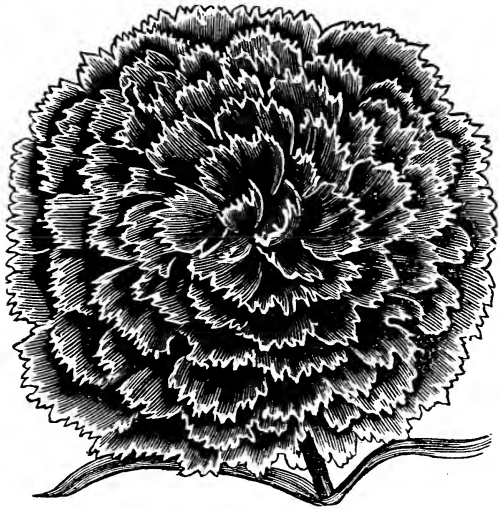
- ALBA**—Pure white - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- BLACK WARRIOR**—Dark purple " 10cts.
- SCARLET** - - - - - " 10cts.
- YELLOW** - - - - - " 10cts.
- FINEST MIXED**—Including large flowering kinds - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.



Phlox

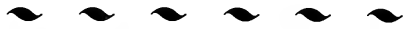
PINK (*Dianthus*). The *Dianthus* family embraces some of the finest of all flowering plants. The blooms are of the richest and most pleasing colors, and nothing can surpass the exquisite fragrance of some varieties. They are

hardy, and become perennial in warm climates and when protected. New seed should be sown every year or two. Old plants fail rapidly; young ones produce much the finest flowers, and the greatest number. One foot high.



Double Pink.

- DOUBLE CHINA MIXED** - Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE WHITE** - " 10cts.
- DOUBLE DIADEM** - Finest mixed. All colors - Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE IMPERIAL** - Fine mixed - Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE JAPAN** - Beautiful fringed varieties. Mixed Pkt. 5cts.



POPPY (*Papaver*.) The Poppy is well known and really a magnificent flower; borne separately, on tall stalks; both double and single, and of many bright colors. They are hardy annuals, and may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. By lancing the flower stalks of the Double Carnation variety, when in bloom, opium is obtained. Ten to twenty inches high.

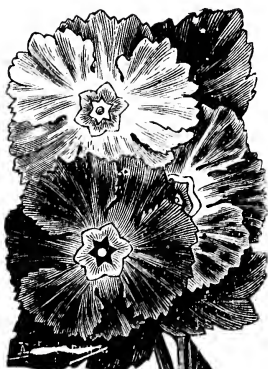
- UMBROSUM**—Rich vermilion, with a glossy black spot on each petal. Single Pkt. 5cts.
- THE SHIRLEY**—A strain of marvelous beauty, with colors ranging from pure white to rose, pink, carmine, and brilliant crimson; some are edged with white. The petals have a glossy, silk-like texture Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE SCARLET**—Carnation flowered " 5cts.
- DOUBLE WHITE**—Carnation flowered " 5cts.
- DOUBLE MIXED**—In great variety. Very choice " 5cts.

PORTULACA The brightest of all flowers for bedding purposes. In bloom from early summer until killed by frosts. The single varieties are even more handsome than the double, and a paper of Grandiflora Single Mixed will produce a bed of unrivaled beauty. Thrives best in a sunny exposure and a light, sandy soil. Annual, of easy cultivation, ten to twelve inches high.

- SINGLE MIXED** - Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE MIXED** - Pkt. 10cts.

PRIMROSE, EVENING (*Oenothera*). The *Oenothera*, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only during the evening and early in the morning. The flowers, which are from three to four inches across, attract much attention on account of their size, beauty, and rapidity with which they open. They are constant and prolific bloomers. The following are the best perennial varieties:

- LAMARKIANA**—Height four feet, with gorgeous yellow flowers, three to four feet across Pkt. 5cts.
- ACULIS ALBA** — Dwarf, producing large, beautiful, pearl-white flowers. Hardy perennial, prostrate habit, six inches high Pkt. 5cts.



Primula

PRIMULA SINENSIS

(Chinese Primrose).

Well-known green-house and conservatory winter-blooming plants. Nothing can surpass them for pot and indoor blooming plants. Their various forms and blending of colors are exceedingly pleasing and effective. They thrive best in a sandy loam and leaf mold. Tender perennial.

- FIMBRIATA—Choice fringed varieties, mixed - Pkt. 25cts.
- ALBA—Pure white - " 25cts.
- FERN-LEAVED CHOICE MIXED " 25cts.
- EXTRA MIXED—In great variety - " 25cts.

PYRETHRUM

Useful bedding plants, and some of the new

and improved varieties are among the best edging and border plants in cultivation. They produce handsome flowers, and the foliage of some varieties contrasts with charming effects with the Amaranthus, Centaureas and other ornamental foliage plants. Hardy perennials, of easy cultivation.

- ROSEUM—Dried flowers of this variety, pulverized, form Persian Insect powder - Pkt. 10cts.
- CHOICE MIXED - " 10cts.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—See Golden Feather.

QUAKING GRASS—See Briza.

RHODANTHE A dwarf everlasting flower, of great merit. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil, and a warm, sheltered situation. Cut as soon as fully blown, and dry in the shade. Half-hardy annual.

- EXTRA MIXED—All colors - Pkt. 5cts.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Pretty ornamental annuals bearing richly colored funnel-shaped flowers. Marbled, yellow, crimson, scarlet, purple, and blue. A handsome, desirable plant of easy cultivation, deserving more general attention.

- FINEST MIXED - Pkt. 5cts.

SALVIA (*Flowering Sage*). Very ornamental plants. Flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, crimson and blue, continuing in bloom until late in fall.

- SALVIA SPLENDENS—Bright scarlet - Pkt. 10cts.
- SALVIA PATENS—Pure blue - Pkt. 10cts.
- " MIXED - " 10cts.



Salpiglossis

SAPONARIA Dwarf, compact-growing annuals, producing masses of small pink and white flowers. Fine for bedding. MIXED - Pkt. 5cts.

SCABIOSA (*Mourning Bride*). Handsome flowers, of delicious fragrance, borne on long, branching stalks, that have

SCABIOSA—Continued.

but little foliage. The flowers resemble in appearance some varieties of Dahlias, and are very symmetrical. Colors vary, from white to purple and scarlet. Half-hardy perennial, of easy cultivation.



Scabiosa

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED Dwarf
—All colors - - - Pkt. 5cts.

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

SCHIZANTHUS

Elegant, free-flowering, garden and green-house plant. Half-hardy annual, and free bloomer, of branching habit. Very fine.

FINE MIXED VARIETIES — Of all colors - - - Pkt. 5cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT



Smilax

(*Mimosa*). A peculiar plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, interesting on account of the irritability of its leaves and stalks, which will, on being touched or shaken, close and droop as if dead. Tender annual - Pkt. 5cts.

SILENE—See Catchfly.

SMILAX The most useful and beautiful of all climbing plants for florists. Its graceful form and elegant foliage are admired by all. It can be trained from pots or hanging baskets around windows and over ceilings with charming effect. Useful for cut flowers and vases. It may be made to climb or droop, as desired. Tender perennial - - - Pkt. 5cts.

SNAPDRAGON

(*Antirrhinum*). One of the most useful and showy of border plants. Of almost every color, and striped as beautifully as Carnations. They have recently been much improved, and are now really magnificent. The flowers are singular in form, and when taken between the thumb and finger, and alternately pressed and released, will open and close with a snapping motion, from which they take their name. Hardy perennials of easy cultivation.



Snapdragon

TALL VARIETIES
Mixed - - - Pkt. 5cts.

DWARF VARIETIES
Mixed - - - Pkt. 5cts.



SOLANUM An interesting, ornamental green-house and garden shrub, having beautiful glossy leaves and handsome scarlet fruit; very attractive and showy. Half-hardy perennial.

CAPSASTRUM—Jerusalem Cherry, or miniature orange tree. Covered with small scarlet fruit - - - - - Pkt. 10cts.
FINE MIXED - - - - - " 15cts.

STOCKS The stock known by some as Gilliflower has in recent years been so greatly improved as to be considered almost indispensable for bedding and edgings. Its varied and brilliant colors, profusion of blooms, and delicious fragrance, render it a popular favorite. Some of the colossal varieties which are included in the large flowering finest mixed are truly magnificent. Hardy annuals, except where noted.

DOUBLE GERMAN TEN-WEEKS—Mixed - - - - - Pkt. 5cts.
DOUBLE TEN-WEEKS—Pure White - - - - - " 10cts.
EMPEROR, or PERPETUAL—Beautiful colors. Mixed perennial Pkt. 15cts.
BROMPTON—Mixed, all colors - - - - - " 15cts.



Sunflower

SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus.*)

A well-known plant, adapted, by its stately growth, for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also known as an absorbent of miasma, in damp or ill-drained situations. The flowers, especially of the double varieties, are really quite attractive.

DOUBLE ORANGE—
 Californicus - Pkt. 5cts.
GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS—Large, deep yellow.
 Very double - Pkt. 10cts.
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Largest single variety. (See also Vegetable List).
 Pkt. 5cts.

SWEET PEAS

OUR LIST IS COMPRISED OF THE 75 BEST VARIETIES

The almost endless number of distinct varieties make the Sweet Pea one of the most popular and interesting flowers cultivated. It is one of the best climbing annuals; very free flowering, with an almost endless variety of shades and markings. The flowers are produced in great abundance for a long period.

CULTURE.—Plant the seed in rich, mellow soil, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, furnish support for the vines to run upon. Cut the flowers freely, for if the seed-pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon stop flowering.



..... WHITE

BLANCHE BURPEE—One of the best pure white varieties
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

EMILY HENDERSON—The best white in cultivation; the flowers are of the largest size and pure white. A vigorous grower and free bloomer

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50s.

MRS. SANKEY—Although this is classed as a pure white, in some lights it shows a tinge of warm shell pink which is very delicate and beautiful

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND—One of the best of the pure whites

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

VERY LIGHT PINK, ALMOST WHITE

LEMON QUEEN—Standards very light pink and light straw blended and shaded on white
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

MODESTY—White tinted with pink
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RAMONA—Blush and white striped, of good size and form
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SENSATION—Large flowers, light buff, blush and white
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS==CONTINUED

LIGHT PINK AND PRIMROSE

- COQUETTE**—Standard, mauve and fawn blended on primrose; wings, primrose
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LOTTIE HUTCHINS**—Primrose, striped with pink. Very beautiful
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- STELLA MORSE**—Buff, with tint of pink, showing a little deeper at the edges; standard and wings the same
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

PALE YELLOW OR PRIMROSE

- MRS. ECKFORD**—White, shaded with primrose; delicate and rich
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- QUEEN VICTORIA**—Light primrose-yellow; very hardy and of good substance
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SHADES OF PINK

- BLUSHING BEAUTY**—Light pink with a suggestion of mauve
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- CATHERINE TRACY**—Soft brilliant pink in color; a free bloomer, very vigorous and hardy
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- MRS. GLADSTONE**—Large beautiful flowers; standards, delicate soft pink;
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- PRIMA DONNA**—Very large perfect flowers of a brilliant yet soft shade of pink
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- PRINCESS BEATRICE**—Standard, light pink, shaded with buff. Wings, bright rose-pink
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- ROYAL ROBE**—Bright rose-pink flowers, very large, hooded form
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- VENUS**—A soft salmon-buff self-color, of large size and hooded form. While a vigorous grower, it is graceful, delicate, and decidedly attractive
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

ROSE AND PINK

- APPLE BLOSSOM**—Standard crimson pink. Wings white, tinged and shaded with pink
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- BLANCHE FERRY, Extra Early**—The earliest Sweet Pea in cultivation; the large pink and white flowers are very showy; the plant is vigorous and an exceedingly free bloomer.
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- CROWN JEWEL**—Violet-rose and primrose. A very beautiful sort
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- ELIZA ECKFORD**—Large flower. Rosy-pink over white ground. Exceedingly delicate
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- EMILY LYNCH**—Rose-pink and primrose
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- ISA ECKFORD**—Delicate creamy white, and rosy-pink flowers; of beautiful form
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LOVELY**—Large, beautiful flowers. A delicate shade of pink
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- ROYAL ROSE**—Standard, deep rose-pink; wings a lighter shade of the same color. One of the largest and best of the pink sorts
 Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS==CONTINUED

ORANGE AND PINK

- AURORA**—Striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon pink over white ground. Very brilliant and beautiful Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LADY MARY CURRY**—Crimson orange-pink, very distinct and beautiful
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LADY PENZANCE**—Orange-pink, showing veins of orange-rose
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN**—White, striped with bright rose-carmine. Very distinct and striking - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- ORANGE PRINCE**—Standards, pink, suffused with orange; wings, bright lake-pink. Very distinct in color - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 10c.; lb. 50c.
- ORIENTAL**—Deep orange-pink, of good substance, very large and finely formed - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

LAVENDER AND MAUVE

- BUTTERFLY**—White, tinted with lilac; very delicate and beautiful
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- CAPTAIN CLARK**—Standard white, shaded lightly with crimson. Wings white shaded with lavender - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- CAPTIVATION**—Standard magenta. Wings same, with a suggestion of purple; almost self-colored. This is a distinct shade in Sweet Peas
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- COUNTESS OF RADNOR**—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- DOROTHY TENNANT**—Rose-purple, self-colored. Large size, very distinct and beautiful - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- EMILY ECKFORD**—Rose-purple, suffused with blue
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- GRAY FRIAR**—Heliotrope, marbled on white. Large size, hooded form
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- JUANITA**—Large, beautiful flowers. Pure white, striped with a delicate shade of lavender - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LADY NINA BALFOUR**—Standard mauve, wings lavender. Large and finely formed - - - - - Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- LOTTIE ECKFORD**—Standard, a delicate shade of magenta-blue; wings, shaded lavender, deepening into violet at edge Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50.
- MAID OF HONOR**—Standard white shaded with lilac. Wings white shaded with lavender - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

BRIGHT RED

- AMERICA**—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of bright carmine. Very brilliant - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- CARDINAL**—Deep, rich carmine-red flowers, of robust habit and one of the brightest reds in cultivation - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- FIREFLY**—An intense crimson-scarlet, of large open and expanded form. One of the best bright reds yet offered, and its fiery coloring makes it a most desirable bouquet variety - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- IGNEA**—Bright red. Practically self-colored though wings are more crimson in well-matured blossoms - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.
- MARS**—Bright red, self-colored. Rather above medium size. Hooded form
- - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SWEET PEAS (BRIGHT RED) *Continued*

SALOPIAN—Flowers are of grand size and well-expanded form. Standards quite broad, of good substance, slightly pointed, with the upper edges well recurved. Coloring is a vivid red. The wings are large, slightly recurved, deep red, tinged with rose - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SUNPROOF—Color intense fiery red; one of the richest colored sorts yet introduced. The flowers are faultless in form and of exceptionally good substance - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SCARLET AND CRIMSON

FASHION—Rose-magenta, self-colored. A distinct shade - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

GAIETY—Light magenta-rose striped on white. The color turns pure magenta with age - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

HER MAJESTY—Bright rose-crimson. Large size, hooded form. Very vigorous - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

MISS HUNT—Standard scarlet-crimson. Wings crimson-pink, showing veins of deeper crimson - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

OVID—Bright rose-crimson - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK—Bright scarlet and crimson - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

QUEEN OF THE ISLES—White ground, distinctly striped and splashed with carmine and bright scarlet - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RED AND WHITE STRIPED—Large flowers of good substance - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SPLENDOR—A large, finely shaped flower; color, coppery-crimson suffused with rose - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

BLUE AND PURPLE

BLACK—Standards deep maroon, wings deep blue, medium size; good substance, black seed - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

BOREATTON—Dark maroon, self-colored - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—One of the largest of the blue-flowered sorts. Standards, bright purple-blue; wings a little lighter shade of blue - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

DUKE OF CLARENCE—Very deep rosy-claret. One of the largest flowering varieties, and the very best of the dark colors - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

INDIGO KING—A large, fine-shaped flower, and one of the darkest, deep maroon standards and indigo-blue wings - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

MONARCH—Standard dark violet and purple, wings violet. A very dark variety - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

NAVY BLUE—Very large and of fine form. An exceedingly rich deep blue - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

PRINCESS OF WALES—Standard purple, wings blue, both striped on white - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SENATOR—Standard maroon and violet, wings violet and indigo, both striped on white - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

SHAHZADA—Beautiful rich flowers. Standards, deep maroon; wings, indigo-blue - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

STANLEY—A beautiful self-colored flower of deep maroon - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

WAVERLY—Pure purple. - - - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

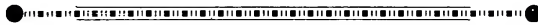
ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS MIXED—This mixture is made up of Eckford's large flowering sorts - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

CHOICE MIXED—A fine mixture of the best varieties new and old - - - Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

MAMMOTH PACKAGE Mixed Sweet Peas—Many of the new sorts are in this mixture. The colors are rightly proportioned to give the most brilliant show possible in the garden - - - Pkt. 10cts.



SPECIAL NOTICE—One package each of our 75 named varieties of Sweet Peas, amounting to \$3.75, mailed to any address, postpaid, on receipt of = = = = = \$2.50
 Any 50 varieties, amounting to \$2.50, postpaid, to any address = = 1.75



DWARF SWEET PEAS



PINK CUPID—Plants very dwarf and much more vigorous than White Cupid. The flowers are of the same color as those of Blanche Ferry and somewhat larger - - - Pkt. 5cts.; oz. 10cts.

WHITE CUPID—A genuine dwarf; plant only a few inches high; bloom of good form and substance, and pure white. Originated in California. Seeds white - - - Pkt. 5cts.; oz. 10cts.

SWEET WILLIAM

plant, of brilliant colors, ranging from snow white

(*Dianthus Barbatus*). A well-known, remarkably free-flowering white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a very delicate and refreshing fragrance. New plants should be raised from seed every year or two, as the old ones deteriorate. They are hardy, and the seed may be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. They spread rapidly, and the roots can be divided. Hardy perennial.



Sweet William

- PURE WHITE** Pkt. 5cts.
- DARK CRIMSON** " 5cts.
- SINGLE MIXED**—Very beautiful - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- DOUBLE MIXED** " 10cts.

TAGETES—See *Marigold*.
TASSEL FLOWER—See *California*.

TREE CYPRESS—See *Ipomopsis*.

TRIFOLIUM—See *Clover, Sweet Scented*.

TROPOEOLUM—See *Nasturtium*.



VERBENA

No plant surpasses the Verbena as a bedding plant under our bright California sun. The colors are rich and distinct. A packet of our new hybrid seed will produce flowers of every shade and color known to the Verbena. They spread rapidly, and can be divided, and will set readily. Half-hardy perennial trailer.

- WHITE NIVENI**—Sweet-scented - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- SCARLET DEFIANCE**—Very brilliant - - - " 10cts.
- MONTANA**—Hardy variety, producing brilliant rose and lilac flowers - - - Pkt. 5cts.
- FINE MIXED**—Brilliant colors - - - " 5cts.
- HYBRIDA**—Saved from one of the finest collections in the world " 15cts.

VIOLET

(*Violet Odorata*). A species of extremely fragrant, early blooming, low-growing plants, very useful for borders, rock-work, and bedding. They are exceedingly fragrant. Can be multiplied by dividing the roots. Thrive best in a cool, shady place. Hardy perennial of easy cultivation.

- WHITE**—Large white blossoms - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- PURPLE QUEEN**—Deep purple - - - " 10cts.
- MAUVE QUEEN**—Deep mauve blue - - - " 10cts.
- THE CZAR**—Fragrant, large blue - - - Pkt. 10cts.
- SWEET SCENTED**—Blue and purple - - - " 10cts.

VIRGIN'S BOWER or **SWEET VIRGIN'S BOWER**—See *Clematis*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER OR AMERICAN WOODBINE *(Ampelopsis Quinquefolia)*.

A hardy, ornamental, rapid-growing perennial climber, bearing abundant and beautiful foliage, which, in late autumn, turns crimson and yellow. The flowers are small, but are followed by clusters of purplish-black berries, that remain on the vine a long time, and are handsome and attractive. Easily grown from seed

Pkt. 5cts.



Wall Flower.

WALL FLOWER

(Cheiranthus cheri). A well-known half-hardy perennial, producing spikes of beautiful flowers. The petals are velvety, the color deep orange, shading to brown, rich, and handsome. If taken in or protected they will bloom all winter.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| FINEST DOUBLE MIXED | Pkt. 10cts. |
| LARGE BROWN | " 5cts. |
| SINGLE MIXED | " 5cts. |

WHITLAVIA An attractive hardy annual, with beautiful fine foliage, bearing profusely drooping clusters of bell-shaped flowers, mostly blue and white. Should have a shady place with abundant moisture.

- | | |
|-------|------------|
| MIXED | Pkt. 5cts. |
|-------|------------|

WISTARIA *(Glycine Sinensis)*. Rapid-growing, hardy, perennial climber; bearing long, drooping clusters of porcelain blue flowers in abundance. Thrives best in a light, loose soil, and a southern exposure. Often grows fifteen feet in a season

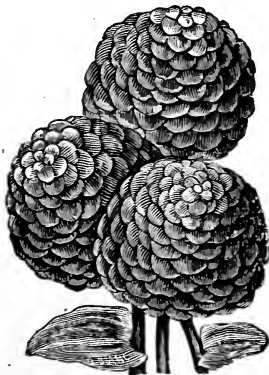
Pkt. 20cts.



Wistaria

XERANTHEMUM A free-flowering class of everlasting; useful for winter bouquets. The colors are purple, yellow and white. They should be gathered before they are fully opened, and dried in the shade. Thus treated and carefully kept they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annuals.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| DOUBLE MIXED—Choice colors | Pkt. 10cts. |
|----------------------------|-------------|



Zinnia

ZINNIA A large-flowering, branching annual in bloom the latter part of the season. The flowers are as double as Dahlias, which they resemble, and of almost as great a variety of rich colors and shades. The flowers are beautifully rounded on top and very symmetrical. They can be dried and will remain fresh in appearance and handsome for winter bouquets. Easily grown and transplanted, and remarkably showy for beds or as a low hedge. Half-hardy annuals.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| DOUBLE WHITE | Pkt. 5cts. |
| DEEP ORANGE YELLOW | " 5cts. |
| EXTRA DOUBLE MIXED | " 5cts. |



PRICE LIST

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES ON LOTS AT 10 25 AND 100 POUND QUOTATIONS MUST BE PAID BY THE PARTY ORDERING.

All other articles included in this list will be forwarded at list prices by mail, or express, charges prepaid, except where we expressly state that ten cents per pound must be added to cover postage when ordered sent by mail. Send money by draft on San Francisco or New York, or by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or by Express. A safe and convenient way of remitting is by Express, Money Order, or Postoffice Money Order. Be careful to sign your name and give your Post-office, County and State, when ordering.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, or desiring to pay their own express charges, are entitled to deduct ten cents per pound from the *pound prices* (only) of this Catalogue, *except where noted that postage must be added.*

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| ARTICHOKE | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
| Large Green Globe..... | \$0 05 | \$0 30 | \$0 50 | \$0 85 | \$3 25 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| ASPARAGUS | | | | | |
| Colossal..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Columbian Mammoth White..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 65 |
| Palmetto..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 65 |

BEANS--Dwarf or Bush

When Beans by the pound are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pound extra for charges.

| GREEN PODDED KINDS. | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Extra Early Refugee..... | \$6 00 | \$0 10 | \$0 08 | \$0 10 |
| Extra Early Red Valentine..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Early Long Yellow Six Weeks..... | 6 00 | 10 | 07 | 10 |
| Early Mohawk..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Early Round Yellow Six Weeks..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Refugee or Thousand to One..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Stringless Green Pod | | 10 | | 15 |
| Royal Dwarf Kidney..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Broad Windsor..... | | 10 | 07 | 10 |
| Henderson's Bush Lima..... | 9 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Burpee's Bush Lima..... | 11 00 | 10 | 12 | 20 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

BEANS—Continued

WAX OR YELLOW PODDED KINDS

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|--|----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Extra Early Challenge Black Wax..... | \$8 00 | \$0 10 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 |
| Black-Eyed Wax..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Golden Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Wardwell's Kidney Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Davis Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Currie's Rust-Proof Wax..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Rust-Proof or Detroit Wax..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Prolific German Wax, black seeded..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| German Wax, white seeded..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Valentine Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Refugee Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |

POLE BEANS

| | | | | |
|---|------|----|----|----|
| White Crease-Back..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Southern Prolific..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Dutch Case-Knife..... | | 10 | | 15 |
| Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead... 8 00 | 8 00 | 10 | 09 | 15 |
| London Horticultural, or Speckled Cran- berry..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Large White Lima..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Dreer's Improved Lima..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| Challenger Lima..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| King of the Garden Lima..... | | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| French Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean... .. | | 10 | | 50 |
| Scarlet Runner..... | | 10 | | 25 |

BEET--Table Varieties

| | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Extra Early Eclipse Blood Turnip..... | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 50 |
| Early Egyptian Blood Turnip..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Early Bassano Blood Turnip..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Early Blood Turnip..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 45 |
| Dewing's Early Blood Turnip..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 45 |
| Edmand's Early Blood Turnip..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 50 |
| Half-Long Blood..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Long Smooth Dark Blood..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 45 |

MANGELS FOR STOCK FEEDING

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Long Red Mangel Wurzel, 10 to 25 lbs., 16c. per lb..... | \$14 00 | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 35 |
| Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Red Globe Mangel Wurzel..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 40 |
| Yellow Ovoid Mangel Wurzel, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

BEET (Mangels for Stock Feeding)—Continued

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | \$15 00 | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 40 |
| Yellow Giant Intermediate Leviathan, or Gate Post, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| SUGAR BEETS | | | | | | |
| French White Sugar Red Top, for stock; 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar, for sugar, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| German Imperial White Sugar, Klein Wanzleben, for sugar, 10 to 25 lbs., 18c. per lb..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Lane's Imperial Sugar, for stock..... | 15 00 | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| French Yellow Sugar, for stock..... | | 05 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 45 |
| SWISS CHARD, or SEA KALE | | | | | | |
| BEET | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| BROCOLI | | | | | | |
| Early Purple Cape..... | | 05 | 35 | 60 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| Large White French..... | | 05 | 30 | 50 | 90 | 3 25 |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS | | | | | | |
| Dwarf Improved..... | | 05 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 1 50 |
| CABBAGE | | | | | | |
| Early Spring..... | | 05 | 35 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Extra Early Express..... | | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 25 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield..... | | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 25 |
| Charleston, or Large Wakefield..... | | 05 | 35 | 60 | 1 00 | ..... |
| Early York..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Early Summer..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Early Winnigstadt..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Early Drumhead..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Early Dwarf Flat Dutch..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Succession..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Fottler's Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| All Seasons..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Stone Mason, Warren Strain..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead..... | | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 25 |
| Premium Late Flat Dutch..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Danish Ball-Head, or Hollander..... | | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 25 |
| Premium Late Drumhead..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Houseman Drumhead..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Surehead..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Red Dutch..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Green Globe, or Dwarf Savoy..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Green Globe Savoy..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Drumhead Savoy..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

CARROT

| | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Early French Forcing Horn | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 25 | ..... |
| Early Scarlet Horn..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | \$0 70 |
| Early Ox-Heart, or Guerande..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Early Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-rooted.. | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Chantenay..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Danvers Orange, Half-long..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Finest Long Orange..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Large White Belgian | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 45 |
| Improved Short White..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |

CAULIFLOWER

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|------|------|------|-------|
| Early Snowball..... | 05 | 1 25 | 2 25 | 4 50 | ..... |
| Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt..... | 05 | 1 00 | 1 75 | 3 25 | ..... |
| Early London..... | 05 | 35 | 65 | 1 25 | 4 00 |
| Early Paris..... | 05 | 60 | 1 00 | 1 75 | ..... |
| Early Favorite..... | 05 | 60 | 1 00 | 1 75 | ..... |
| Lenormand's Short Stem..... | 05 | 60 | 1 00 | 1 75 | ..... |
| Large Algiers..... | 05 | 70 | 1 20 | 2 25 | ..... |

CELERY

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|------|
| Giant Pascal..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Golden Self-blanching..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Dwarf Golden Hearted..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Large White Solid..... | 05 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Dwarf White Solid..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Evans' Triumph..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Hartwell's Perfection..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| White Plume..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Boston Market..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Celery Seed, for flavoring..... | ..... | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| CELERY | 05 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 25 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|------|

CHERVIL

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Curled..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|-------|

CHICORY

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Large Rooted or Coffee..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 90 |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|

COLLARDS

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| True Georgia, or Southern..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 1 00 |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|

CORN (Sweet or Sugar)

When Corn is wanted by the pound by mail, or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pound extra for charges.

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| White Cob Cory..... | \$ 6 00 | \$0 10 | \$0 08 | \$0 10 |
| Early Minnesota | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Early Pee & Kay..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Crosby's Early..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Moore's Early Concord..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Early Eight-Rowed Sweet or Sugar..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Perry's Hybrid..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

CORN (Sweet or Sugar)—Continued

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| Mammoth White Cory..... | \$ 7 00 | \$0 10 | \$0 09 | \$0 15 |
| Early Mammoth Sweet..... | 6 00 | 10 | 07 | 10 |
| Hickox..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Stowell's Evergreen..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Early Evergreen..... | 7 00 | 10 | 09 | 15 |
| Black Mexican..... | 7 00 | 10 | 09 | 15 |
| Country Gentleman..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 15 |
| Late Mammoth..... | 6 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Common Sweet, for fodder..... | 4 00 | | | |

FIELD VARIETIES, Eastern grown, especially for Seed

| | 100 lbs. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| Extra Early Adams..... | \$6 00 | \$0 08 | \$0 10 |
| Early Red Blazed..... | 4 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Early Canada..... | 3 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Early White Flint..... | 4 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Improved Leaming..... | 3 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Pride of the North, Yellow Dent..... | 3 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Champion White Pearl..... | 3 50 | 06 | 10 |

POP CORN, for popping

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|----|----|
| Small White, or Pearl..... | 4 50 | 06 | 10 |
| Rice..... | 5 00 | 06 | 10 |

CORN, BROOM

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------|----------|--------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| Improved Evergreen..... | \$ 7 00 | \$0 05 | | | | \$0 25 |

CRESS, or PEPPER GRASS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| Curled..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
|-------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|

CRESS, WATER

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|----|----|------|--|
| | | 05 | 35 | 60 | 1 00 | |
|--|--|----|----|----|------|--|

CUCUMBER

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| Early or Peerless White Spine..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Early Long White Spine..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Early Short Green, or Early Frame..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Nichol's Medium Green..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Cool and Crisp..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Early Cluster..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 55 |
| Extra Long Green Turkey..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Small Gherkin..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 90 |
| Best Long Green..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 55 |

DANDELION

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | 05 | | | | |
|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|

EGG PLANT

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----|----|----|------|------|
| Early Long Purple..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 55 | 1 75 |
| Early Round Purple..... | | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Large New York Improved Purple..... | | 05 | 35 | 60 | 1 00 | |
| Black Pekin..... | | 05 | 25 | 40 | 75 | |

ENDIVE

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----|----|----|----|------|
| Broad-Leaved Batavian (Scarolle)..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| White Curled..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Green Curled..... | | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS
AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

KALE, or BORECOLE

| | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Green Curled Scotch..... | \$0 05 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 30 | \$0 90 |
| Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 10 |
| Dwarf German Purple..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 10 |

KOHL-RABI

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Early White Vienna..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 75 |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|

LEEK

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Large Rouen—American Flag..... | 05 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Monstrous Carenton..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |

LETTUCE

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Early Prize Head..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Early Tennis Ball, black seeded..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Early Boston Market..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Simpson's Early Curled..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Early Curled Silesia..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Black Seeded Simpson's..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| San Francisco Market..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Large Drumhead..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Deacon..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Philadelphia Butter..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Denver Market..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Large Hanson..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Large Passion..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| Grand Rapids..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |
| White Paris Cos, or Romaine..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 80 |

MUSK MELONS (Green-Fleshed Kinds)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Early Jenny Lind..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Small Green Nutmeg..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Baltimore, or Acme..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Large Netted Cantaloupe..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Large Green Nutmeg..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Extra Early Hackensack..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Montreal Nutmeg..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Hackensack..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Bay View..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Surprise..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Yellow Cantaloupe..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Orange Christiana..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Emerald Gem..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Osage or Miller's Cream..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Paul Rose..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Long Yellow..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

WATER MELONS (25 lbs. at the 100-lb. price).

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Phinney's Early..... | \$30 00 | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 60 |
| Ice Cream, or Peerless..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Lodi, or San Joaquin..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Florida Favorite..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

WATER MELONS—Continued.*(25 lbs. at the 100-lb. price)*

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sweet Heart..... | \$30 00 | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 60 |
| Kolb's Gem..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Boss..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Mountain Sweet..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Mammoth Ironclad..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Gypsy, or Southern Rattlesnake..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Dixie..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Dark Icing, or Ice Rind..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Light Icing, or Jordan's Gray Monarch.. | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Cuban Queen..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Seminole..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Citron, Red-Seeded..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Colorado Citron, or Apple-Pie Melon, green-seeded..... | | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Black Spanish..... | 30 00 | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

MUSHROOM SPAWN—French 3-lb. Boxes, \$2.00 per Box by express at buyer's expense. English in bricks of about 1 lb. each, 30c. per lb.

| | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| MUSTARD | | | | | |
| Southern Giant Curled..... | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 25 | 75 |
| Yellow California, or White English..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |

NASTURTIUM

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Tall Varieties Mixed..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|

OKRA, or GUMBO

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Dwarf..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| White Velvet..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

ONIONS

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|------|
| Extra Early Large Red Globe..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 10 |
| Extra Early Red Flat..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Large Red Wethersfield..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Australian Brown..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Southport Red Globe..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Southport Yellow Globe..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Yellow Danvers..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 15 |
| Yellow Globe Danvers..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 25 |
| Oregon Yellow Danvers..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 25 |
| Yellow Dutch..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 25 |
| White Globe..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| El Paso, or Large Mexican..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 75 |
| White Portugal, or American Silverskin | 05 | 20 | 35 | 65 | 2 25 |

IMPORTED VARIETIES

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| Mammoth Silver King..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Spanish King, or Prize Taker..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 75 |
| Giant Rocca..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 75 |
| Giant White Italian Tripoli..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 75 |
| Giant Red Italian Tripoli..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 1 10 |
| Queen..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Early Barletta..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 65 | 2 25 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

ONION SETS—50 lbs. at the 100-lb. price. Price per 100 lbs. subject to change with the market.

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Yellow Bottom Onion Sets..... | \$12 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | \$0 30 |

PARSLEY

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Moss-Curled or Fern-Leaved..... | ..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Fine Triple-Curled..... | ..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |

PARSNIP

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Long Dutch Sugar..... | ..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Hollow Crown..... | ..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |

PEAS

When Peas by the pound are wanted by mail or express, prepaid, add 10 cents per pound extra for charges.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS

| (Sweet wrinkled kinds marked thus*) | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| First and Best..... | \$ 6 00 | \$0 10 | \$0 07 | \$0 10 |
| Earliest of All, or Alaska..... | 6 00 | 10 | 07 | 10 |
| Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb..... | 9 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *American Wonder..... | 11 00 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| *Nott's Excelsior..... | 11 00 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| *McLean's Little Gem..... | 10 00 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| *Premium Gem..... | 10 00 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| *Gradus..... | ..... | 10 | 12 | 15 |

SECOND EARLY KINDS

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| *McLean's Advancer..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *Everbearing..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *Abundance..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *Horsford's Market Garden..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *Telephone..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |

LATE KINDS

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|----|
| *Yorkshire Hero..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| *Champion of England..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| *Stratagem..... | 8 00 | 10 | 10 | 15 |
| *Heroine..... | 7 00 | 10 | 08 | 10 |
| Giant, or Melting Sugar Edible Podded.. | ..... | 10 | ..... | 15 |
| Black-Eyed Marrowfat..... | 6 00 | ..... | 07 | 10 |
| Large White Marrowfat..... | 6 00 | ..... | 07 | 10 |

Field Peas—Market price.

| PEPPER | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Long Red Cayenne..... | \$0 05 | \$0 25 | \$0 40 | \$0 65 | \$2 00 |
| Chili..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Large Squash or Tomato-shaped..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Large Bell, or Bull Nose..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Sweet Spanish, or Mountain..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Ruby King..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Red Cherry..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |
| Long Red..... | 05 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 2 00 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

| PUMPKIN —25 lbs. at the 100-lb. price. 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Large Yellow or Connecticut Field..... | \$12 50 \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 35 |
| Large Sweet Cheese..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Cushaw, or Crookneck..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Mammoth..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| RADISH | | | | | |
| Early Long Scarlet, or Wood's Early Frame..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Olive-shaped or Half-long Scarlet..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| French Breakfast or Half-long White Tipped..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Early Deep-Scarlet Half-long..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Non-Plus Ultra or Early Round Deep Scarlet Forcing..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| Early White Turnip rooted..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Improved Chartier..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| White Strasburg..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| Round Black Spanish..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Long Black Spanish..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Golden Globe or Golden Summer..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Scarlet China..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Mammoth California or White China..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| RAPE | | | | | |
| Dwarf Essex—10 to 25 lbs., 10c. per lb.... | 9 50 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 25 |
| RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT | 05 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 35 |
| SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER | | | | | |
| Mammoth Sandwich Island..... | 05 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 25 |
| Large White..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 1 00 |
| SPINAGE | | | | | |
| Savoy Leaved..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Round Summer..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Improved Thick Leaved..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Victoria..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Large Prickly Seeded..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| Long Standing..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |
| SQUASH—Summer Varieties | | | | | |
| Early White Bush Scallop..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 50 |
| Mammoth White Bush Scallop..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Perfect Gem..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Summer Crookneck..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 50 |
| Mammoth Summer Crookneck..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| WINTER VARIETIES | | | | | |
| American Turban, or Essex Hybrid..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |
| Boston or Vegetable Marrow..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Early Prolific or Orange Marrow..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

SQUASH (Winter Varieties)—Continued

| | 100 lbs. | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--|----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Hubbard..... | \$0 05 | | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 60 |
| Golden Hubbard..... | 05 | | 15 | 20 | 30 | 90 |
| Mammoth Chili..... | 05 | | 15 | 20 | 30 | 90 |
| Field Marrow (25 lbs. at the 100-lb. price)..... | \$12 00 | | 10 | 10 | 15 | 35 |

SUGAR CANE

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|----|----|
| Early Amber (100 lbs. market price)..... | | | | | 15 | 30 |
| Early Orange (100 lbs. market price)..... | | | | | 15 | 30 |

SUNFLOWER

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|--|--|--|----|----|
| Mammoth Russian (25 lbs., 10c. per lb.)..... | 05 | | | | 10 | 25 |
|--|----|--|--|--|----|----|

TOBACCO

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--|----|----|------|------|
| Connecticut Seed Leaf..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Havana..... | 05 | | 40 | 70 | 1 25 | 4 00 |

TOMATO

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--|----|----|----|------|
| Atlantic Prize, extra early..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Early Michigan..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Acme..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Perfection..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Favorite..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Beauty..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Dwarf Champion, or Tree Tomato..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Trophy..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Optimus..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Ignotum..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| The Aristocrat..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| New Stone..... | 05 | | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |
| Golden Queen..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Red Pear-shaped..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Yellow Plum..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Red Cherry..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry..... | 05 | | 25 | 40 | 75 | 2 50 |

TURNIP—WHITE FLESHED KINDS

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--|----|----|----|----|
| Extra Early Purple Top Milan..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| White Milan..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| Early White Flat Dutch..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Large White Norfolk..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Pomeranean White Globe..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Early Purple Top, Strap-leaved..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Purple Top White Globe..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Seven Top..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| White Egg..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Cow Horn or Long White..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 60 |

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|--|----|----|----|----|
| Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Early Yellow Purple Top..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Orange Jelly or Robertson's Golden Ball..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Yellow or Amber Globe..... | 05 | | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

RUTA BAGAS or SWEDES

| | Pkt. | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Purple Top Swede or Yellow Ruta Baga | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 50 |
| Monarch..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Laing's Purple Top..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Bangholm..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Champion Purple Top..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Skirving's Purple Top..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |
| Sweet Russian or White Ruta Baga..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 50 |

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL, SWEET AND POT HERBS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|------|-------|
| Anise..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 1 00 |
| Balm..... | 05 | 25 | 45 | 80 | ..... |
| Basil, Sweet..... | 05 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |
| Caraway, for seed..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Caraway, for flavoring..... | 05 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 40 |
| Catnip..... | 05 | 30 | 55 | 1 00 | ..... |
| Coriander..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 70 |
| Dill..... | 05 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75 |
| Fennel, Sweet..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 1 00 |
| Hyssop..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Lavender..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Majoram, Sweet..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Rosemary | 05 | 40 | 75 | 1 25 | ..... |
| Rue..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Sage..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Savory, Summer..... | 05 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 1 00 |
| Sorrel..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Thyme..... | 05 | 20 | 35 | 60 | 2 00 |

ALFALFA (10 to 25 lbs., 11c. lb.; 100 lbs.

and over, write for price)..... 25

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

Prices per 100 lbs. subject to change with the market.

For large quantities write for prices.

| | 100 lbs. | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|--|----------|--------------------------|-----|
| Red Clover..... | \$14 00 | \$0 15 | 30 |
| Mammoth Red Clover..... | 15 00 | 16 | 30 |
| White Clover, extra choice for yards and lawns..... | 21 00 | 23 | 35 |
| Timothy..... | 8 00 | 10 | 25 |
| Alsike or Swedish Clover..... | 18 00 | 22 | 35 |
| Orchard Grass..... | 12 00 | 16 | 30 |
| Red Top, Choice..... | 8 50 | 10 | 30 |
| Red Top Fancy, clean from chaff..... | 15 00 | 20 | 35 |
| Kentucky Blue Grass Fancy Clean..... | 13 00 | 17 | 30 |
| English Perennial Rye Grass..... | 9 00 | 13 | 25 |
| Australian Rye Grass..... | 9 00 | 13 | 25 |
| Italian Rye Grass..... | 10 00 | 15 | 30 |
| Sweet Vernal True Perennial..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| Crested Dogstail..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| Tall Oat Grass..... | 17 00 | 20 | 35 |

PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS
AT BUYERS' EXPENSE

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued

| | 100 lbs. | | 10 to 25 lbs. per lb. | Lb. |
|--|----------|-------|--------------------------|--------|
| Brome Grass (<i>Bromus Inermis</i>)..... | \$19 00 | ..... | \$0 22 | \$0 35 |
| Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass... | 13 00 | ..... | 15 | 30 |
| Hard Fescue..... |  | ..... | 25 | 40 |
| Fine-Leaved Fescue..... |  | ..... | 30 | 45 |
| Bermuda Grass..... |  | ..... | 70 | 90 |
| Mixture for Dry Lands..... | 18 00 | ..... | 20 | 35 |
| Lawn Grass, fine mixed..... | 15 00 | ..... | 18 | 30 |
| Lawn Grass, extra fine mixed..... | 17 00 | ..... | 25 | 40 |
| Millet, Common..... | 5 00 | ..... | 08 | 25 |
| Millet, German or Golden..... | 6 00 | ..... | 09 | 25 |
| Hungarian Grass..... | 5 00 | ..... | 08 | 25 |

VETCHES

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Spring Vetches..... | 5 00 | ..... | 07 | 25 |
| Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetches..... | 10 00 | ..... | 12 | 25 |

FRUIT TREE SEEDS

| | oz. | 2 oz. | ¼ lb. | Lb. |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Apple..... | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 20 | \$0 50 |
| Pear..... | 20 | 35 | 60 | 1 50 |

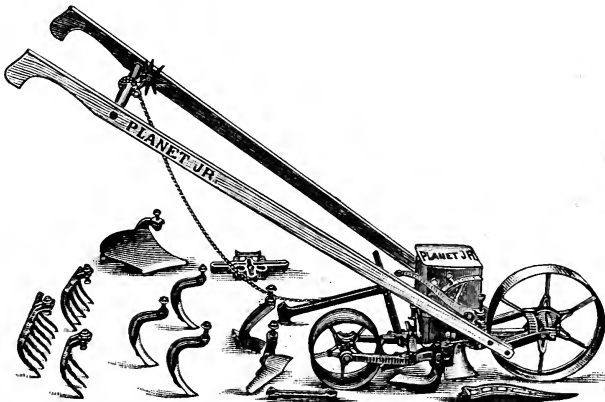
TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|------|
| Blue Gum..... | 25 | 45 | 75 | 2 50 |
| Monterey Cypress..... | 20 | 30 | 50 | 1 50 |

**“PLANET JR.” GARDEN TOOLS
FOR HAND USE**

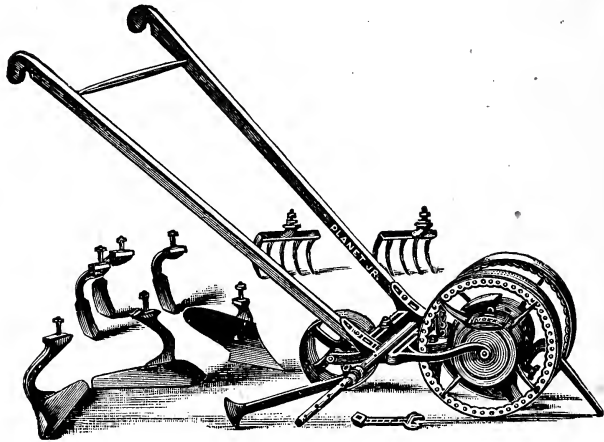
Delivered at Depot or Express Office in San Francisco at prices given herein.

ILLUSTRATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

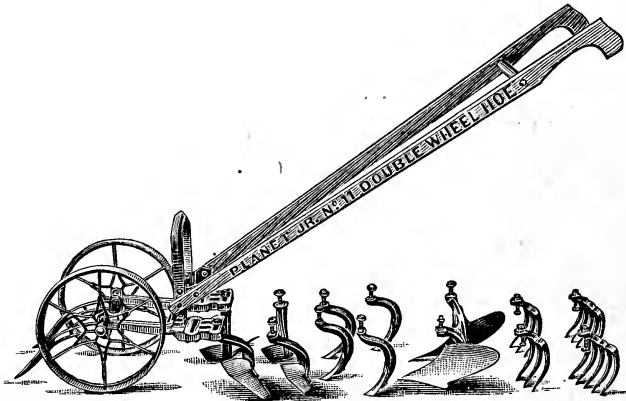


PLANET JR. No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Price complete.....**\$11 50**

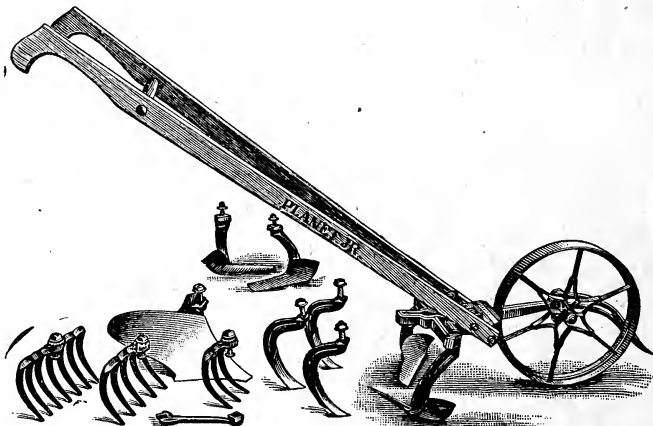
PRICES ON 10, 25 AND 100-LB. LOTS ARE BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT BUYERS' EXPENSE



‘PLANET JR.’ No. 1. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Price.....\$10 00



“PLANET JR.” No. 11. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Price.....\$9 00



“PLANET JR.” No. 15. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Price.....\$7 00

There's Something In It. THE CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

You will find this true when you investigate
an epoch in incubator construction. They are the self-regulating, self-ventilating, non-moisture construction. They made their place and keep it purely on merit. Our guarantee leaves no chance for loss on your part. The new Year Book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping in All Its Branches," 192 pages (8x11) with 200 new and original illustrations, contains a wealth of poultry information. We mail it for 10c in stamps, which exactly covers postage—The Book is Free.

The Cyphers Incubator Company,
E. J. BOWEN, Pacific Coast Agent SAN FRANCISCO





E.J.BOWEN

SAN FRANCISCO
CAL.

PORTLAND,
ORE.

SEATTLE,
WASH.